

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 31.

MASSILLON, OHIO JANUARY 20, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,459

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**R. W. McCaughey**, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

**COLE & RAINOHEI**, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. Store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

**WILLSON & GARRETT**, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

**GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK**, Hotel Concord Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

**PETER HALLER**, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

**PHIL BLUMENSCHINE**, wholesaler and retailer dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room No. 30 West Main street.

### DRUGGISTS.

**W. H. McCall & Co.**, Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

**Z. T. BALTZLY**, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, perfumery, Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### DENTISTS.

**E. CHIDESTER**, Dentist, over Humbert & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

### FURNITURE.

**JOHN H. OGDEN**, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

### DRY GOODS.

**HUMBERGER & SON**, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 3 East Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

**H. C. ROYER, M. D.** SURGEON. Office hours: 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

**D. W. H. KIRKLAND**, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 35 E. Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

**F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.** Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 5 to 8 P. M.

Office over Uhlenhuth & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

**H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.** Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrett. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

### HARDWARE.

**A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

**MASHILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO.**, Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

**H. E. SNYDER & CO.**, manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Thrashing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Power, Saw Mills, etc.

**MASHILLON ROLLING MILL**, Joseph Corral & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASHILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Mollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASHILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**DATWATER & SON**, Established in 1852. For forwarding and Commission Merchant and Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

**ALBRIGHT & CO.**, Cash Grocery and Provision Dealer, Office No. 26 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

### TINNERS.

**HENRY OEHLEH**, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### REAL ESTATE.

**P. G. ALBRIGHT**, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Depot Bank.

### JEWELERS.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

**C. F. VON KANEL**, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

**Shot Guns** and **Revolvers**. Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$5 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifle, \$5 to \$40. Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, \$5 to \$25. Single Shot Guns, \$5 to \$10. Revolvers, \$10 to \$20. Double Action Shot Guns, \$20 to \$100. All kinds of Cartridges, Shell, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers, etc. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—This is a 30-year old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Westerns by writing a letter.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$5 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifle, \$5 to \$40. Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, \$5 to \$25. Single Shot Guns, \$5 to \$10. Revolvers, \$10 to \$20. Double Action Shot Guns, \$20 to \$100. All kinds of Cartridges, Shell, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers, etc. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—This is a 30-year old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Westerns by writing a letter.

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## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

W. H. Johnson, New York stock broker, suicided at Elmhurst with his little pistol.

Five boys drove a horse and wagon into a stock pond at Albany, Ga. Four of the lads were drowned.

Burglars at Grafton, W. Va., got \$3,000 worth of jewelry from the store of J. W. Hull & Company.

The salary of Rev. Lyman Abbott, temporary pastor of Plymouth church, has been fixed at \$6,500 a year.

A National association has been organized by the reaper, mower and binder manufacturers of the United States.

A woman named Codler was tarred and feathered at Fredonia, Pa., and ordered to leave the country, which she did.

Nichols, Democrat, was nominated for governor of Louisiana. Governor McEnery's name was not presented to the convention.

Fred. Bennett, alias "Dutch Fred," cut his throat with a razor while waiting sentence for highway robbery in the court of general sessions in New York.

Senator E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, has been declared the unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus at Jackson for re-election as United States senator.

Secretary Bayard telegraphed the British government protesting against the seizure of the nets of American fishermen by Canadian officials on the great lakes.

A young Japanese student at Kenyon college, Gambier, O., has become violently insane, and was arrested and locked up in jail to await an inquest in lunacy.

Wilson G. Baker, aged twenty-one, son of I. G. Baker, president of the Continental bank, St. Louis, fatally shot himself yesterday in his room. Supposedly accidental.

Newton Hatch, absconding cashier of the Baltimore & Ohio Express company at New York, has been arrested in Toronto, Can., for bringing stolen money into the dominion.

Frederick Bennett attempted suicide by cutting his throat in the general sessions court, New York, Friday, while awaiting sentence for highway robbery. He may recover.

Capt. W. L. Hand and William Burke were rescued from the rigging of the sunken schooner Judge Hopkinson, to which they had been clinging fifty hours. The hands of both were frozen to the rigging.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company's annual statement shows a net increase of earnings for 1887 over 1886 of \$170,531. Earnings of nearly all the roads in the country increased during the year.

Irving public school building, Chicago, caught fire from a basement furnace, but loss of life was averted by the previous training of the children for just such an emergency. Damage to the building was small.

A. C. Atherton, of Cairo, Ill., secreted \$480 in gold in an old coffee pot in the cellar of his house, and on going to take the money away he found some one had stolen it. Two colored men have been arrested on suspicion.

The Irving public school building, at Chicago, caught fire from a furnace in the basement. A disaster was averted by the previous training of the children for just such an emergency. The building was only slightly damaged.

Near the close of the war the Forty-first Kentucky regiment, under command of Col. Amos Shinkle, was sworn into service, and eventually received two months' pay. The war closed, and they were never mustered out of the service. Efforts are now being made to secure discharges and back pay from that time to the present.

Democrats in congress Friday voted against their would-be leader, Mills, of Texas, when he moved to adjourn over until Monday. Mills got storming mad, and said that he had promised members on both sides of the house that there should be no business transacted Saturday. The Republicans laughed, and finally the motion to adjourn over was carried.

Ex-Attorney General Ford, of Indiana, died at his Indianapolis home.

New Boston, O., claims to be standing right over a gold mine.

Aurora, Ind., dug for gas, and struck water which is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

William H. Hickenlooper, aged eighty-three, oldest bishop of the Mormon church, died at Salt Lake City.

There is increased congestion in the larynx of the German crown prince, but the doctors issue a reassuring bulletin.

At Spencerville, O., Burt Cochran played "Wild West with painful accuracy Sunday night, and shot Hal Harter fatally.

A 10 per cent. reduction in wages caused 2,000 men to strike at the Rensselaer mill and Troy Iron and Steel works, Troy, N. Y.

George Walker, aged sixty-four, late consul-general of the United States in Paris, died at his residence in Washington Sunday.

That cheese which poisoned twenty persons, two fatally, at Columbus, O., has been analyzed and found to be full of tyrotoxin.

At Cunningham station, Ky., two flat cars ran into a box-car loaded with mules, and knocked sixteen of them into the street by-and-by.

The Buckeye legislature will consider the case of the property holder who suddenly gets poor and forgetful when the assessor comes around.

At West Liberty, O., the wife of O. S. Miller closed up his store per sheriff in order to get her \$5.00 which O. S. has got locked up to the business.

T. J. Jones and C. S. Porter, medical students at Des Moines, Iowa, have been each fined \$50 and sent to the penitentiary for six months for grave robbery.

The Ohio solons propose to compel the railroad officials to properly light and heat trains with electricity and steam, and don't propose to pay more than two cents a mile for their use then.

Universalist Church of the Redeemer, at Minneapolis, burned while the mercury stood 30 degrees below zero. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$50,000. Nine firemen were overcome by smoke and one will die.

Robert Swallow, ultra Socialist, has been elected president of the Chicago trades assembly, which has been regarded as the only general labor organization there not dominated by Anarchists or Socialists.

Mr. Horace Kellogg, of Norwalk, O., has resigned the position of revenue inspector, which he has held ever since the war.

Thirteen boys counting on a big sled at Haverhill, Mass., last night collided with a wagon, and seven of the lads were severely injured.

The unconvicted members of the McCoy family, implicated in the shooting of Dr. Northrup, at Portsmouth, O., have moved to Kentucky.

Col. Fred D. Grant has declined the office of quarantine commissioner of New York city, from which ex-Senator Platt was ousted for non-residence.

At Georgetown, O., Abe Liming received \$400 for his porkers, and that night masked burglars made a brief call with loaded revolvers and hogged it all.

A decree of the common pleas court at Pittsburg has ordered the sale of the Baden gas works. The works will be sold subject to preferences of about \$400,000.

Richard Rupert, colored, aged twenty years, in the Middletown, O., jail for shooting with intent to kill, swung himself into eternity from the bars of his cell.

Joseph Horner, of Chicago, rescued his wife, child and two servants from a burning building at the risk of his own life. He escaped from the building in time to save himself from the flames.

The employees of the Troy Steel and Iron company refused to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. proposed by the company, and all the works will be closed. The company paid \$100,000 a month in wages.

A plot of seven convicts in the Nashville, Tenn., state prison to escape by sawing out and murdering the guards has just been discovered and a large kit of chisels, saws, dirks and loaded clubs was captured.

The resolution to give each congressman a clerk was defeated in the house yesterday by 181 nays to 64 yeas. A viva voce vote would have carried the project through, but the members did not care to be placed on record as voting for it.

The great nine ton steel gun cast solid at the Pittsburg steel casting works, last Wednesday, has been taken from the molds and found to be perfect. It will be finished at the Washington navy yard, and then subjected to terrific tests.

Methodist ministers at a meeting in Cincinnati opposed the "Bund fuer Freiheit und Recht" claiming it as a society of saloon keepers and brewers, who favor the desecration of the Sabbath by having the centennial exposition open on Sunday.

Frank Gordon, murderer and forger, with his paramour, Maggie Tate, entrenched in a frame house at Williamsport, Pa., yesterday successfully defied arrest by the police, sheriff and posse and many good citizens assisting the officers. Gordon finally escaped.

Legislature of Washington territory has re-enacted the woman suffrage law, but has exempted women from jury duty. The woman suffrage bill passed three years ago was declared unconstitutional, and the present law was framed with a view to standing the tests of the courts.

A Spanish bull fighter named Salari was fatally mangled at an exhibition in Pueblo yesterday by falling on the horns of an infuriated bull over whose back he was trying to leap with the aid of a pole. The incident caused a commotion but did not stop the fight, nobody knowing how seriously the man had been hurt.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Fairchild dined the president, the cabinet and their wives last night.

Republican senators severely criticize Messrs. Stewart and Stanford for voting for Lamar's nomination.

Hicks-Bench, in a Liverpool speech, advised local home government in Ireland, as soon as a case is established there.

A central New York Presbyterian club has been organized at Syracuse, N. Y., by 500 Presbyterians banqueting together.

United States corvette Enterprise sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday on her three years' cruise around the world.

Receivers have been appointed for the Union Cattle company, of Cheyenne, W. T.; assets, \$2,000,000; liabilities, \$1,350,000.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford gave a dinner at Washington last night in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of the late president.

The commissary building at Fort McKinney, W. T., burned Tuesday morning. Loss to the government, \$100,000; no insurance.

Three Hungarian miners were burned to death in a burning of seven houses at Mount Carmel, Pa. A woman and child are also missing.

Cunningham Graham, a Scotch member of parliament, is on trial in London for inciting a riot against the police at a Trafalgar square mass meeting.

The colored guests at Peter Hawkins' dance, near Fayette, Mo., disputed with pistols. Two were fatally shot and three others were wounded.

Nine prisoners in the jail at Bryan, Tex., escaped to the woods, but one soon returned and surrendered, saying it was too cold to stay out of doors.

Charles Leeburg and Peter Yeppherson have been refused a permit by the mayor of Chicago to open a butcher shop in that city for the sale of horse meat.

Samuel J. Nirdlinger, Toledoan, suicided at Sanford, Fla., by drowning. He was out of money and had failed to receive a \$75 remittance from his relatives.

Commission appointed by the New York legislature to report as to the most humane method of capital punishment recommends killing culprits by electricity.

Congress yesterday wasted the day over a filibuster against the Wilkins bill to increase the circulation of National banks. A large majority of the house favor its passage.

Cambria Iron and Steel company, of Johnstown, Pa., has given notice of a 10 per cent. reduction to its 11,000 employees in order to meet the decline in the selling price of iron.

A Walash, St. Louis & Pacific express train at Chicago struck a street car filled with passengers, who were hurled out into the snow and many of them bruised, but none killed.

Delegation of Michigan tobacco manufacturers are in Washington to see the members of the ways and means committee and protest against the proposed abolition of the tobacco tax.

Body of Charles D. Keep, former editor of the Wall Street News, New York, was exhumed and viewed by his divorced wife yesterday to satisfy her that the remains were really those of her husband.

Dead bodies of a girl and boy, nude, and evidently sister and brother, aged about twelve and thirteen, were found tied fast to a log floating in the Mississippi river at Huntington, Miss. They boy's head was crushed and the girl's side filled with shot, showing that they had been murdered.

Locomotive Engineers Asking an Advance. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—A committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Pennsylvania company's lines called upon Manager Baldwin to-day and presented a petition for an advance in wages. This, together with the conductors', brakemen's and yardmen's petitions now in the hands of the officials, shows that the movement is a general one. The officials are giving the matter careful consideration.

## THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

JUSTICE LAMAR ASSUMES HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES.

He Dons a New Silk Robe and Takes His Seat Among His Associate Justices. Speaker Carlisle Growing Better—House and Senate Proceedings—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the United States supreme court chamber at noon today the oath was administered to Mr. Lamar as an associate justice. Mr. Lamar accompanied the chief justice and other justices into the chamber attired in civilian dress, and remained at the clerk's desk while his commission was presented and read. He then read in a clear, earnest tone, the following oath:

"I, L. Q. C. Lamar, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without regard to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all duties incumbent on me as an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeable to the constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

Justice Lamar then donned a new blue silk gown and proceeded to the extreme left of the chief justice, where a seat remained vacant for the junior justice. As he approached this the chief and associate justices rose and bowed to their new associate and he in turn bowed to the court and to the bar. Justice Lamar took his seat and routine business was taken up. Among those present within the bar were Attorney General Garland, Secretary Vilas, Senator Vance, George Vicknor Curtis and others.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the senate today a number of petitions were presented in favor of a constitutional centennial exposition. Mr. Hear reported the bill to fix salaries of United States district judges at \$5,000.

Mr. Sherman reported and the senate passed the bill to reduce the fee for passports from \$5 to \$1.

The Hale resolution calling for information as to the employment and dismissal of Assistant District Attorney Westbrook, of southern New York, was adopted.

The bill to return the amounts collected by insect taxation from the states was then taken up and a motion to recommit it to committee was defeated.

The Berry amendment providing that where the tax was collected from individuals it shall not be withheld by the treasury on a count of the indebtedness of any state.

The senate passed the direct tax bill by a vote of 45 to 10, and then resumed consideration of the educational bill, Mr. Brown taking the floor.

Bond Purchase Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Farwell, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to apply the surplus to the purchase of United States bonds, and to perpetuate the National banking system by providing further securities, authorizes the secretary to issue to banks in such amounts as he may deem proper, three-per-cent. bonds to run fifty years, and to take them in exchange for bonds now held by banks, paying the premium fixed by the New York market, and increasing the circulation of the bonds to the value of the bonds deposited. It further authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to apply the surplus at his discretion to the purchase and cancellation of bonds offered in open market.

Getting the Tariff Bill Ready. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A Republican member of the house committee on ways and means, says the Democratic members of the committee are expected to present their views on tariff to the full committee next week, and that it is not probable hearings will be granted to those who want to speak on the subject, while the finishing touches are being given the measure as has been done in the past, as the majority are opposed to consuming any more time than is absolutely necessary to get the bill ready to report to the house.

Mr. Carlisle Better. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It is generally believed that the contested election case of Thoebe vs. Carlisle will come before the house before Saturday, and that it will be disposed of while Mr. Cox is speaker pro tem., and in the absence of Speaker Carlisle, who is reported very much better this morning. He has had no more chills, and it is thought he will recover rapidly.

The Lowry-White Contest. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The arguments in the Lowry-White contested election, from the Twelfth Indiana district, before the house committee on elections, was completed to-day, and the case is under advisement of the committee. Ex-Representative Van Manning, of this city, spoke to-day for the contestee, and ex-Senator McDonald, of Indianapolis, for the contestant.

The Public Land Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The public lands committee of the house continued the discussion of the bill to repeal the homestead laws.

THE EIGHTH CLUB. Kansas City Will Play in the American Base Ball Association.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The important question of filling the American Association vacancy has been settled by the admission of Kansas City. Whitefield received a telegram from Kansas City telling him to make the best terms possible and they would be satisfactory. It did not take long to close the bargain. Kansas City agrees to furnish a \$10,000 bond to fulfill all obligations entered into and to furnish transportation for the visiting clubs from St. Louis and return. The Metropolitan franchise was retained by the Association, so that any club may be placed in New York. The new club will be given preference in signing the Association players now on the market.

The following list of players has been submitted to Kansas City to choose from: Pitchers—Porter, Toole, Harkins, Lynch, Egan, Morrison and Cunningham. Catchers—Donahue, Kinelow and Greer. Fielders—Jones, Allen, Swartwood, Phillips, Knowles, Hankinson, Davis and Cross. From this list a first class club can be chosen. The new club will be organized at once.

Charged With Arson. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., Jan. 19.—Thomas Shafer and his son Esauel were arrested and charged with being implicated in the burning of a school house in the southwestern part of this township last spring. They each gave bond for their appearance at the next term of court.

## THE NORTHWEST BLIZZARD MORE DISASTROUS THAN REPORTED.

It is Now Ascertained That Hundreds of People Perished in the Recent Storms. While the Loss of Stock Cannot Be Estimated—Partial List of the Victims.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 19.—The list of dead who have perished in the storm continues to increase in numbers. Your correspondent has carefully investigated all reports which have been received thus far, and has only confined his work to Dakota and counties lying within twenty-five miles of Yankton.

Mrs. Wilson, of Running Water, teacher in a school five miles from Yankton, has been found in the prairie with nine of her school children, all dead. One was the child of Matthew Weisser, three of Christian Kias and three of George Gishert.

A J. Winners of LaCrosse, J. O. Robinson, of Yankton, Joseph Kocorek, farmer, Nelson Halliburton, farmer, Mrs. Frank Bambo, farmer's wife, were all frozen.

In Hutchinson county, W. B. Bealy, of Parson, and two boys, were frozen to death. P. H. Sweet and wife and five children, near Olivetta, were out in the storm for fifteen hours and were so badly frozen that some will die.

Four deaths are reported from Douglas county. Lazze Dyer, of Turner county, was lost in the storm, returning from school and her body found Friday.

Near Freeman, in Hutchinson county, five school children were found frozen to death. Three belonged to John Kauffman, one to John Albrecht and one to Peter Grathier.

The wife of John Gunns was found on the prairie frozen to death. Several parties are missing.

Wesley Kocorekan, an aged Bohemian farmer, living about ten miles northwest of Yankton, was found on Friday morning in Creek Valley frozen to death. His team had not been found yet.

A man who came by the Cooley ranch in Bonhomme county yesterday says that in Cooley's heavy timber he counted 200 head of frozen cattle, besides a large number of hogs. On a section known by the Bohemians as Weiborney's Land, north of Yankton, through which a small creek runs, 140 head of cattle frozen stiff were counted. Farmers say that dead cattle and hogs in large numbers may be seen on every side of the road between Yankton and Bonhomme. The loss on stock seems to be greater than through that section.

The body of Frantz Wessener, who was found frozen to death near Utica, was brought to this city this morning to await the arrival of relatives from St. Helena, Neb. The corpse was frozen stiff and when struck gave forth a metallic sound. Divided into counties, the fatalities so far are: Hutchinson, seven; Yankton, three; Bonhomme, eight; Clayton, four; Turner, seven. All persons missing at this date since the storm may be classed among the victims of the blizzard. This will largely increase the death roll.

In Iowa. DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 19.—The fatalities of the late blizzard on the prairie districts of Iowa are being gradually made public. Byron Cleveland, of Manchester







## WASHINGTON.

## CAPITAL SOCIETY CHAT.

What Mrs. Cleveland Wore—The  
Corcoran Embassy—Bradstreet  
on Business.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1888.

Mrs. Cleveland's first reception of the season Saturday afternoon was largely attended by many prominent in political and social life. At the stroke of three from the "Grandfather's Clock," in one corner of the inner corridor, the Marine Band struck up one of its most popular airs, and Mrs. Cleveland, escorted by Colonel Wilson, descended the main stairway, and entered the Blue Room, followed by the ladies of the receiving party, who immediately took their stand in the usual order in the Blue Parlor, and the doors were thrown open to the general public. Mrs. Cleveland wore an exquisite robe of pale blue French faille dotted with dwarf roses in pink chenille. The skirt fell in long, soft, full folds terminating in a train. The bodice was of the same material over satin, cut square in the neck and finished off at the throat with a rich fall of white lace. The sleeves were of dotted net, long and full, gathered just below the elbow and terminating with broad lace, which veiled the arm almost to the wrist. A necklace of bands of coral encircled the throat, and a handsome twisted ornament of the same was worn in her hair, which was dressed in a Clytie knot. She carried no flowers, as her right hand was ungloved for hand-shaking, but in her left she held a handsome white satin fan.

The party of distinguished foreigners composing the Corcoran embassy arrived on the 2 o'clock limited yesterday and drove to the Ebbitt House, where they were registered. Besides several wagon-loads of baggage the party have brought a supply of interpreters and servants and all the paraphernalia necessary to establish a Korean legation here. With one exception, none of the embassy can speak our vernacular. The members are all from the very upper crust of Korean society, and are bedecked with jewels. Their dress is picturesque and handsome, consisting of silks and velvets. In appearance they greatly resemble the Japanese. Their hair is worn on the top of the head, almost in the reigning fashion as practiced by American belles, and is studded with jewels. Their hats consist of a crepe-like substance in the shape of a toque. A silk jacket, richly embroidered with gold lace, a flowered silk shirt reaching to the ankles, white silk leggings, and pointed, turned up shoes of yellow leather, completed their outward appearance. Those of the legation who are married are practically exiled from their better halves, as no Korean lady can leave the country, and much less seen in public, and are somewhat blue at the prospects of a long separation.

The showing of the last twelve months' trade in the United States, according to the figures quoted by Bradstreet's, is a cheerful one for the year to go out on. Since 1880 the increase in population is estimated at about 23 per cent; but the increase in industrial activities has far more than kept pace with it. The comparison of this year's failures with last year's shows a decrease of some eight hundred, or at the rate of sixteen a week, and the proportion of assets to liabilities has risen from forty six per cent in 1885 to forty-nine per cent in 1886, to forty-nine and one-half per cent in 1887. When we bear in mind the fact that speculation has run riot through the West, this array of figures means a good deal, and the study of it will help many a business man to take fresh heart of hope on entering upon the new year.

At this season there are many women of reduced circumstances in Washington who manage to keep up appearances by teaching the new-comers how to shine in society; providing for their taste and culture as a supplement to wealth. These experts in etiquette and in the arrangement of furniture and bric-a-brac, have all been reduced from higher spheres. They are the wives or daughters of men who have held high positions in the army or navy, or perhaps in congress, and have died leaving nothing for their families. While calling upon one of these professional chaperones the other day, in order to procure society news for certain metropolitan papers, our interview was interrupted at least a dozen times by the "Newly Cast" into the Washington whirl. There were those who wished to engage her services in leading them through the dark passage and over the slippery places about the entrance of Washington society. Others of wealth were unable without assistance to break through the thin shell to the society circles. These chaperones supply taste and culture where their patrons have wealth only, and help them up the rugged way. There are certain houses here to which an invitation means an entire to society, and many a congressman this year has quietly paid the hostess a good round sum to secure his wife or daughter an invitation to certain of her receptions. There are the other chaperones who, when not engaged in social activities themselves, are occupied in showing some lady how to arrange her parlors and reception rooms; what to put in this room and what in that; how to arrange bric-a-brac on the mantels, in in cabinets, and on the floor. Then they show their patrons where to stand and how to stand when receiving company, what to talk about and how to talk; or they will show her how to give a dinner party, whom to invite, how many, and how to decorate and arrange the table, what to put on it and in what order, how to dispose of the guests as to precedence, and all the rest of it. This matter of precedence puzzles some of the best of the new-comers, and they are all glad to find some one to relieve them of the responsibility.

**Save the Children.** They are especially liable to catch Cold, Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee **Allen's** English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by **W. H. McCall & Co.**

## FIFTY YEARS TO-DAY.

Clement and Nahum Russell Reached Massillon.

Half a century ago to-day Nahum S. Russell and his brother, Clement, reached Massillon, coming by wagon from Cleveland. The elder was a journeyman carpenter, and Clement was an apprentice just turned voter. They brought little else with them than strong arms and good heads, but with a united purpose they went to work and became successful business men and honored citizens. In all these years, in various ways, they have been directly interested in the material growth of Massillon. They, as much as any men, are responsible for its wealth and population.

When they reached Massillon, its population was scarcely one thousand. The ten-hour system was a thing unknown, cash wages never dreamed of, but how times have since changed! While they were yet practical carpenters, the ten-hour system came into vogue, and Massillon was the first town in these parts to adopt it. The same is true of cash payments. The first work of these brothers went into the Steese house, on the plains. After this first start the unfolding of their enterprises is known to all. They are both here to-day, enjoying health and prosperity. May another half century come and go, and may they still be among us, for such men cannot well be spared.

## "ONE WHO KNOWS"

On the Recent Strike of the Fire-Brick Makers.

MR. EDITOR:—After carefully reading the reporter's interview with W. D. Henry, one of the managers of our brick works, in last Wednesday's issue, implicating the coal miners with the recent trouble at the brick works, under the heading of "A Queer Case," and as I am a miner, I ask of you a short space in your valuable paper to set the distinguished Pittsburg gentleman straight.

He accuses the coal miners of this vicinity of holding a meeting on Sunday, and as a result, induced his men to remain idle. Now, after diligent inquiry among my fellow-miners as to the above alleged meeting, I find that not a single miner was aware of any such meeting having taken place, until the issue of "THE INDEPENDENT" of January 11. Now, this is a gross injustice to our miners, and was either founded in the imagination of Mr. Henry, or was told to him as a flimsy excuse by one of his pet employees. At all events, we brand the alleged meeting of coal miners on Sunday, as an untruth. True, the brick works have a few miners working for them since they first commenced operation, and what part they took in the counsel of their own wages, I do not pretend to say. But it is a notorious fact that the wage-question turmoil ever since the present management took hold or part of them, it seems, have made it an object to court the displeasure of their employees by introducing a new system of operating; such as cursing and damning, and ordering people to get off the premises, etc., thinking that by so doing the employees, through fear, would be submissive to their desire. When everything was in readiness to begin brick making, the management at the general office in Pittsburg drew up a code of prices to be paid the employees of the brick works, which was accepted by them without a word, as to prices. It took but a short time to convince some of the operators that the miner boys became proficient in the art of handling brick, which necessitated an increase of labor for the same money, and the recent trouble was the fourth time that the labor was increased in some branches, making a difference of one hundred per cent. in the day's wages.

Now I had no thought of going into this matter until the management flew into the press, coloring things up to suit their own purpose. We have no desire to dictate, but if the management of the brick works would take a pattern of the tactics that are used between the employer and the employee in the surrounding vicinity, we think it would be more pleasant and by far more profitable to the company. Be courteous and gentlemanly to your employees and gain their confidence, and then no man will hesitate to lend a helping hand to the advancement of his employer, but if he is dogged and cursed by his employer, any good turn he then does would be compulsory. And when you find a hand who does not suit you, walk up to him and tell him in a civil manner what his wrong is, and that his service is no longer required. The brick works began operating with the best wish of every one, the employees leaving their beds at 4 o'clock in the morning to accommodate them. Everybody takes great pride in the progress of our brick works. Hoping the management may see fit to change some of their tactics for the benefit of all concerned, and wishing the fire brick company continued success, and hoping these few remarks will be taken in the same spirit as they are given, I am respectfully,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

## A Pleasure Shared by Women Only.

Malherbe, the gifted French author, declared that of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look to for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not to be told that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her sex? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

Keep your family well supplied with "Pierce's Cough Syrup." Use it in time you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

## PEPPER'S CASE.

## BAMBERGER'S TESTIMONY NOT CONCLUSIVE.

He was Abused While Under Arrest, but has only his own Unsupported Statements to prove it. Decision reserved.

A gaping crowd would have filled the mayor's court room on Saturday night, to hear the testimony in the case of the city of Massillon against John Pepper, a suspended policeman, had they been allowed to enter. The witnesses were examined before the council committee on police, consisting of Messrs. Clutz, Volkmar, and Oehler. Solicitor Young appeared as the attorney for the city, and John O. Garrett for Officer Pepper.

A few minutes after 7 o'clock Mayor Frantz gave the oath to the score of witnesses, many of whom were not put upon the stand. Joseph Bamberger was the first one called upon the stand and said: "I am at present working at Charles Young's livery stable. I was in Ertle's saloon on the night of the 26th of December, when John Pepper came in. I asked him for some money that he had owed me for sixteen years. He said that he did not owe me anything, that Colonel Madison had hired me, and deducted it from his (Pepper's) wages. Angry words followed on both sides, and Pepper asked Ertle to put me out. Ertle replied that I had as much right there as Pepper, and refused to do it. Soon afterward, Pepper went out and I followed. We walked toward Frank Sibila's corner, and Pepper took hold of my arm, and at the corner slapped me twice in the face with his open hand. I asked Officer Elsass, who was just passing, to arrest him, but he refused. Pepper walked me over to the lock-up, and there again slapped me two or three times in the face, and made my nose bleed, and said 'I will learn you to insult me!' I told him to lock me up and not use me like a dog, and went into a cell. He did not lock me up. There was a tramp in one of the cells at the time and heard everything that happened. Next day Pepper took great pains to get the tramp out of town. We left the lock-up together and went over to Ertle's again and each drank a glass of beer. I had had some before I saw Pepper, but was not any worse than he was."

The testimony of Chas. Hering, Geo. Pietzcker, H. Eches and Lewis Paul, who were witnesses to the scene in Ertle's saloon, corroborated that of Bamberger. Philip Blumenschein said he had met Pepper in Clouse's saloon between 8 and 9 o'clock, and that he was sober.

Officer Godfrey Maier was in the jail part of the time the two were there, but saw no violence used.

Ex-Policeman Pepper was then examined and said: "Went into No. 20, Ertle's saloon, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and was conversing with an intimate friend, when Bamberger, who stood at the other end of the counter, said: 'Peppers, why don't you pay me the money you owe?' I told him I didn't owe him anything, that he never worked a day of his life for me; we both walked out, and I told him to go home and let me alone, or I would arrest him; we walked as far as Frank Sibila's corner, and I did there accidentally slap him on the face, and took him over to the lock-up. I told him I did not want to arrest him, for it would cost him five or six dollars next morning, and I knew he had no money. I did not use any violence at the jail, but tried to argue with him and persuade him to let me alone. Did not lock him up; he went into the cell of his own accord and asked me to lock him up. Went over to Ertle's saloon again, and Bamberger said he was sorry he had said what he had, but did not understand it before, and asked me to have a drink with him, and stood Ertle off for the pay. I left soon after. Bamberger was drunk. The money which Bamberger says I owe him is not a debt of mine. I was working for Colonel Madison at the time, driving an express wagon, and wanted to get off a short time and requested Mr. Madison to get some one in my place, mentioning several he could get, among them Bamberger, and went away. Did not know when I came back who he had hired, only that he had taken the last time from my wages. Bamberger never said I owed him until a year or two ago."

Bamberger, when asked whether he had any more to say, replied that he wished to contradict Pepper's statement in regard to using violence in the jail; that he did slap him two or three times—enough to make his nose bleed, and that Colonel Madison did not hire him, but Pepper himself, and that he had asked him for three or four times before.

All the evidence in the case was handed over to the committee for their decision, which will be made soon.

The fact that Joseph Bamberger was in a state of intoxication at the time of the alleged assault, and not able to give a clear statement of the manner in which he was abused, will be a point in Pepper's favor. But Bamberger affirms that the ex-policeman was as badly demoralized as he was.

The *Ravenna Daily Republican* is dead. The obituary says: "Inter not, and not to be repeated outside of the corporation. *Ravenna* now is not large enough to sustain a daily paper—at least it has not sustained this as it should, if it is." It is a pity, but of course it can not be helped. The solid old *Weekly Republican* will live and flourish, however.

## A FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

## THE RESULT OF THE RECENT NORTH-WESTERN BLIZZARD.

People Throughout Colorado and Kansas Left in a Destitute Condition—The Most Appalling Blizzard Ever Experienced in That Section of the Country.

SALINA, Kan., Jan. 17.—The sweep of the blizzard through Colorado and Kansas was accompanied by fearful loss of life. In some places cattle and horses were frozen to death in their stalls. The former blizzards left the people in an almost destitute condition, and, although the residents of eastern Kansas were very emphatic in their denials of any suffering in the state, the fact remains that there have been hundreds of deaths in the western counties that were due to the severe cold.

Reports from Clark county, Kansas, are of the most alarming nature. Whole families are said to have perished in their houses, and others are said to be burning their furniture in stoves. Albert Robinson, a rancher in the afflicted district, who arrived here to-day, says that in Syracuse many bodies remain unburied. He declares the blizzard to have been the most appalling yet experienced in the country. Robinson himself was badly frozen, his cheeks being cracked open by the cold.

The cold wave still prevails in the northwest. At Brainard, Minn., it was 55 below zero at 8 a. m. Sunday, and 45 below at Helena, Mont.

The northwestern railways are getting their trains through, but with difficulty. The reports now in from Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and other western states show that hundreds of lives were lost in the great blizzard, and the half will never be told.

## Away Down in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17.—A terrific "norther" struck this section last night. For several days it had been spring-like weather, the mercury standing at 74 degrees. It was at that point at 6 o'clock last evening, when the "norther" arrived. At 6:30 it had dropped to 38, at 7 to 28 and at midnight to 10, with a strong northwester traveling at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The air was filled with fine snow. All of to-day the mercury has registered eight to ten with a roaring norther and driving sleet and snow. The rapid change in the temperature, the unprecedented cold and badly constructed houses have caused intense suffering among the poor in the city. Ten is the lowest the mercury has ever been known to register here, but indications are now favorable for a drop below that point. No trains have reached the city over the Missouri Pacific since last night.

## The Ragged Edge Reaches Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The ragged edge of the blizzard reached here Sunday morning, and the most phenomenal storm in the recollections of the oldest citizen prevailed. The most wonderful feature of the storm was that a thunder storm was going on at the same time, vivid flashes of lightning illuminating the sky and loud detonations of thunder following. Sleighting is excellent to-day. There are about four inches of frozen sleet on the ground, and the thermometer stands at 10 degrees above zero. This weather is so unusual that sleight of the most prime character and appearance have been made, and the sleighbells are heard in every quarter of the city.

## Thirty Degrees Below at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Last night was the coldest night of this winter or last. It lies over the minimum of last winter by one degree. It was bitter, sixteen below. This morning at 6 o'clock, from the observations taken on the top of the opera house block, the thermometer stood at minus 14. By other thermometers, at different points about the city from 30 to 35 degrees below was registered. The air was still and clear. Much suffering among the poorer classes in the city has been reported.

## Killed to Keep Them From Freezing.

BRANFORD, Minn., Jan. 17.—A Swede from Mills Lake, says that the man who murdered his wife and seven children, Friday, was Henry Olstrom, and that the cause of the deed was that Olstrom found that all the family would have to perish from lack of food and fuel in the bitterly cold weather.

## A HEROIC DEED.

A Chicago Merchant Saves his Servants From His Burning Residence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The burning of the fine residence, No. 1839 Michigan avenue, the heart of a fashionable district, at 1 o'clock this morning, was accompanied by a display of great heroism, and a succession of thrilling incidents. Mr. Joseph Horner, the well known merchant, lives at this number with his family, consisting of his wife, child and two female servants. About 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. and Mrs. Horner who occupied a room on the second floor were awakened by smoke. A hasty investigation revealed the fact that the entire lower portion of the house was in flames, and a choking volume of smoke rolling up the stairway. Hurriedly throwing some wraps on his wife and child, for exposure to the intense cold—15 below zero, meant almost certain death, he threw in his arms and dashed through the smoke down the stairs into the street.

He obtained shelter for his wife and babe in a neighboring residence and rushed back to save the servants, who were on the third floor. The flames scorched his face and singed his beard but undaunted he made his way to the girls' room, where they were found asleep and nearly suffocated. He aroused them with difficulty, and scantily dressed, he dragged them from their room and down the stairs where they now abide. By a miracle they reached the street, and beyond the shock and exposure to the cold are little the worse for their terrible experience. The flames soon extinguished the blaze. The loss will be about \$10,000; insured.

## Allen O. Myers Will Go to Law.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—A petition to bring suit against C. D. Preston, Theodore Butler and other members of the citizens' committee for alleged defamation of the character of Allen O. Myers has been prepared. It alleges that witnesses against him were paid for their testimony; \$50,000 damages are asked.

## Shot the Wrong Girl.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Sherman Lynn shot and fatally wounded Carrie Berg Saturday night, thinking in the darkness that it was her sister Lizzie, who had rejected him.

## Over an Embankment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—It is reported that a serious accident occurred this morning on the Chicago, Kansas City & Nebraska road, near Willard station. Three cars are said to have been thrown down an embankment, and fifteen persons severely injured. Particulars meager.

## Shoe Dealers Assail.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Hoeft & Pottel, wholesale shoe dealers at No. 300 West Baltimore street, failed to-day. Assets, \$75,000; liabilities, not stated.

The Northwestern insane asylum at Toledo received its first patients, Friday, from Columbus. The new asylum is different from the other two institutions in the state, being on the cottage plan, and the patients kept apart in cottages instead of being crowded together in one big building. Over forty buildings have been erected, and accommodations can be given to one thousand two hundred patients. The district covered by the institution will be northwestern Ohio, bounded by a diagonal line from Lorain county to the middle of the western state line. The amount of money spent already on the buildings and grounds exceeds \$500,000.—Press.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50 cents.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I had lost my sense of smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as I ever did. My sense of smell is partly restored; it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh.—Mrs. E. S. Grimes, Rendell, Ohio.

At a meeting in Pittsburg on the 6th, of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

In all cases of neuralgia there are certain localities where pain is more intense—these are called the "painful points." Rub the "painful points" thoroughly, when afflicted with this disease, with Salvation Oil, the great pain annihilator. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Gus Shrader, of Waverly, O., recently captured a strange and beautiful bird. It was in his chicken coop, tearing a chicken to pieces. When he took the bird up to measure its wings, it held fast to the hen's carcass, and it required vigorous jerks to extricate the fowl from its claws. It measured five feet and one inch from tip to tip, and was black and white, white predominating. The oldest inhabitants say the like of its species has never been seen in those parts before.—N. Y. Sun.

## To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an abdominal pain and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease. For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incidental hemorrhages, or of the uterine vessels, or of the ovaries, menstrual irregularities, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, \$10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if not found satisfactory even after six weeks trial they can be returned and the money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power for years.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circular. Write as full particulars as regards your difficulties—on direct.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago 111.

The eighth annual fair of the West Virginia Exposition and State Fair Association will be held at Wheeling, W. Va., September 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1888.

## "The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its important "sanitary era." Therefore, if you are a publisher of the world, as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain send about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of the most important and timely periodical of the age. Semi-monthly: 16 pp. \$1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Company will soon have on their road a locomotive built at Manchester, England. Railroaders are interested to learn its usefulness as compared to that of the engines of American make.

## Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, writes from Cairo under date of December 30 that news have been received there that Stanley had reached Emin Bey.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Utah legislature met on the 9th and organized both branches. There are three Gentiles and twenty-one Mormons in the lower house, and two Gentiles and ten Mormons in the upper.

## Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chasley, Pittsburg, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

A sanitary convention under the auspices of the Ohio State board of health, is to be held at Akron, O., on January 25 and 26, 1888.

## Consumption Rarely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use the thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.D., 181 Pearl st., New York. 23-6m

The capital subscription of the New York legislature have reported in favor of electricity, instead of hanging, as a mode of execution.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Ointment, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A man's character is like a fence—it cannot be strengthened by whitewash—but he can strengthen his voice by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat, chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles \$1.

At a meeting of the Western Nail Association, held at Wheeling, W. Va., on the 11th, the card rate for nails was placed at \$2.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days. The Indian Cherokees have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of rheumatism, rheumatic neuralgia and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of paying it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Several flint glass factories in Middletown, N. Y., have closed on account of the glass blowers' strike.

## Found at Last.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon, O.

A man has sent twenty-five dollars conscience money to a church. It is supposed he always slept during the sermon and was at last awakened to the fact that he ought to pay for his lodgings.

Drunkennes, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 135 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Sophia Gunn, the oldest resident of Marion county, O., died on the 10th at the age of 103 years.

## Don't.

Let that cold of your's run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh, or into pneumonia, or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting; pneumonia is dangerous; consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy, and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boesche's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 50c. Ask any druggist.

## Hanging Noses

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



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Six Months.....3.00  
Three Months.....1.50  
WEEKLY.  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......90  
Three Months......50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

## MASSILLON.

To manufacture Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telephone companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.  
Clerk, George B. Cook.  
Recorder, J. K. Dougherty.  
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.  
Auditor, Patrick Manley.  
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.  
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Kooner Raley.  
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.  
Commissioners, J. W. Wearster, Alonzo Smith and C. F. LaBlain.  
Surveyor, R. Z. Wase.

### City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.  
Marshal, Adam Wendling.  
Police, O. E. Young.  
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.  
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

The dead-lock is dead.

erry Kitchen, here's to you!

A number of Republican State Senators are disgracing themselves in Columbus.

There has been an advance in the price of coffee since "Bady Bunting" met with defeat at the hands of "Bunnie."

The fourth class postmasters pray for increased salaries. They can resign. There are plenty of patriots to take their places.

Mr. John L. Sullivan is in the dumps, because he is "leading a Sunday school superintendent's life." There is hope for even John L.

The President's notes declining invitations to balls, occupy the attention of the Eastern mind, considerably more than his statesmanship.

As in 1866, the articles upon which duty was collected numbered 982, is it not about time for the Democratic papers to stop talking about a tariff on 4,000?

Mayor Frantz was too sensible to be stubborn. He knew that an even political division of police appointments, only, would be satisfactory, and he yielded gracefully.

Senator Ingalls has lost his library by fire, but as the New York Sun says, he can bear the loss of his books with philosophic composure, as his best library is in his head.

The New York Tribune suggests that Mr. Lowell has lost sight completely of the advice which he gave to Mr. Cleveland on a memorable occasion, about "keeping his rudder true," and of its easy application to his own case.

Hurrah for councilman John Leu who says what he means, means what he says, and is not afraid to have the press tell about it! He does not believe in any nonsensical executive sessions which are as un-American as they are impracticable. Give Mr. Leu credit for this much, anyway.

Some one says we need a few policemen who never enter saloons. Judging from the number of arrests for Sunday-selling and other irregularities, with one possible exception, none of the present officers ever enter saloons. No what we need is a set of officers who visit these places with regularity, but are able to withstand temptation themselves, and ready to compel the proprietors to obey the ordinances. A goody-goody policeman is a poor stick. We want men.

In the rivalry between the Cincinnati Centennial and the Columbus Centennial, the Cincinnati Centennial seems to be a trifle ahead. There is nothing like a million dollar guarantee fund to keep things booming.

The Chicago Stock Exchange has raised ten thousand dollars to fight the bucket shops. The big fish want to eat the little ones. If they can only succeed in killing each other the bucket shops will not have lived in vain.

There is a wild Hibernian statesman in the New York legislature, who is trying to wipe out the heathen Chinese, by a bill, which forbids the issuance of laundry checks and bills written in other than plain Christian characters.

The most of the railroads of Ohio are furnishing one cent accommodations, at a three cent rate. The people of Stark county want the legislature, and especially Messrs. T. C. Snyder, George W. Wilhelm, and John E. Monnot to have a hand in equalizing matters, by securing two cent accommodations at a two cent rate.

English free-traders would be well advised if they moderated the ecstasy of their jubilation over President Cleveland's message. Every word which they say in its favor will be used as a powerful argument against the adoption of its recommendations. So unscrupulous or so ignorant are American protectionists that they are quite capable of manufacturing an awe-inspiring bogie out of the Cobden Club.—Fall Mall Gazette.

A penny an ounce for letters and a penny a pound for papers—that is the rate we are coming to surely at last, and the sooner the better. There will be no end to the agitation for cheap postage till that is reached. Of course, that will not, at present, give a surplus to the postoffice department, but a surplus is not exactly what we want just now.—Public Opinion.

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT heads its editorial column with a lot of almanac clippings for the day, and then winds up with: "Telephone rates are cheaper than in any (other) Ohio city."—Cleveland Press.

Oh, no, it does nothing of the sort. It publishes one or two pertinent facts, including each day a different point which may truthfully be made in reference to this city.

"The Alliance Review fails to see the good sense of compelling Stark county to send its insane to the Toledo asylum, two hundred miles distant, while Ashland, many miles nearer Toledo, sends its insane to Cleveland. Well, it does not look quite right, but there is consolation in the fact that the Toledo asylum is the most perfect institution of the kind in America.

A Washington dispatch says: "A bill authorizing the construction of public buildings for post and other offices in every city having a postmaster was intro used in the House to-day by Representative Tarsney, of Michigan, the cost of the buildings to range from \$20,000 in towns of 10,000 inhabitants to \$150,000 in towns of 50,000 inhabitants."

The bill will not pass. Not while the government, in a large percentage of cases, can get its buildings rent free.

It is very easy to assume that, the American wage workers' good pay, as compared to that of the British laborer, is more than overbalanced by the increased living expenses, yet statistics prove that in the year 1883, for every dollar paid by English workmen for living expenses, American workmen in Massachusetts, sets, living in the same way, paid one dollar and seventeen cents; and for every dollar in wages received by English workmen, American workmen in Massachusetts receive one dollar and seventy-seven cents.

George Ticknor Curtis thinks that because two thousand Mormons, a very small percentage of the population, practice polygamy, is not a sufficient reason for refusing to add it to the territory to statehood. Mr. Curtis forgets that not two thousand Mormons but all the Mormons, hold their religion superior to our Federal laws, and by the faith which they have espoused will work and fight for their church authorities in defiance of any power that exists. If this, of itself, is not a good enough reason for maintaining the territorial form of government, what is?

The commission appointed in 1886 by the New York legislature, to report upon the most humane and practical method of executing the sentence of death, recommends the abolition of hanging, and the substitution of death by an electric shock. The commission recommends that a chair, with a head and a foot rest, should be used, in which the condemned man could be seated in a reclining position. One wire could be connected with the head rest and the other with the foot rest, which would be a metal plate. The electric current could be supplied by electric light wires. An independent line from the electric light plant could be constructed, if desired. The cost would be nominal.

The President, it is true, does not call his new departure by that ugly name, Cobdenism; on the contrary, he waxes indignant at the supposition that he has come over to free trade. But to American ears the whole message must be redolent of Cobdenism in a slightly modified form. \* \* \* The free-traders are a strong and resolute party, including in their ranks many of the ablest and most respected men in the States, who will put forth their utmost efforts on behalf of Mr. Cleveland. It is against them, however, that the economic circumstances of the American working classes are now reasonably prosperous. \* \* \* President Cleveland deserves every credit, at all events, for the courage and candor with which he has initiated the free trade campaign.—London Daily Globe.

There was no proof upon which to convict Officer Pepper, though the committee forgot to say so, in the report. To the credit of the city, it is well that he could be acquitted. Pepper was off-uty, and was privileged to be where he chose, and say what he chose, in reason, of course. Mr. Pepper has certain qualities which make him a first-class policeman, and they are recognized. THE INDEPENDENT is exceedingly glad that it was possible to exonerate him, and to reinstate him, without scandal. The point which all police officers may draw from this incident is, that they, while in the service, must value their own dignity, and recollect that it can be compromised though the statutes be not broken.

## FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

To the Hon. Eugene Hale, the country is indebted for the clearest demonstration of the President's Democracy, unalloyed by any practical civil service reform ideas. It is in tabular form, and covers the past two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration:

Office.	Number.	Changes.
Fourth-class postmasters.....	2,099	40,794
Presidential postmaster.....	2,759	2,000
Foreign ministers.....	35	32
Secretaries of legation.....	21	1
Collectors of customs.....	111	106
Surveyors of customs.....	42	21
Naval officers.....	6	all
Appraisers.....	36	31
Mint and assay office superintdts.....	9	all
Ass. dist. appraisers.....	9	all
Internal revenue collectors.....	87	8
Steamboat inspectors.....	11	8
District attorneys.....	70	6
Territorial judges.....	59	6
Territorial governors.....	8	2
Pension agents.....	18	15
Surveyors general.....	16	all
Local land officers.....	224	190
Indian inspectors and spec'l agts.....	10	9
Indian agents.....	59	51
Land office special agents.....	83	79

It is this table that has made the New York Sun eulogize the true Democracy of Mr. Cleveland, and it is this table which must make every one of the canting Mugwumps renounce their idol.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE POLICE FORCE, STAND UP!

Gentlemen of the police force, you have been the subject of a good deal of recent gossip. Some folks say that you are bound, body and soul, to some one faction, and some folks say not. You are paid to serve alike, the ten thousand people of Massillon. You are paid, not to decide what laws and ordinances ought to be obeyed, but to enforce obedience to all such regulations as they stand. See that you do it. You are a pretty nice-looking set of fellows, and mind that you honor the blue coats and the brass buttons you are permitted to wear.

Incidentally, too, you might recollect that while the clothes don't make the man, they go a long way toward creating the first impression of him. So, spruce up, wear your caps, your clubs, and your buttons as becomes the conservators of the peace, in and about the corporation of the city of Massillon. If you look at the police ordinance you will observe that your exterior appearance has not been forgotten. To be terse, have some style about you!

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

A non-speaking telephone is exhibited in Pittsburgh. A sensitive plate presses against the larynx and glands of the neck, and as the jaws are moved in conversation the motion sends the words along the wire as distinctly as the telephone now in use.—Public Opinion.

The United States Economist, a commercial paper, having no cause for prejudice, says:

We respectfully call the attention of the gentlemen from the anthracite Congress districts to the fact that the wages of miners are nothing to brag of. While the prices of coal have been enormously advanced, the price of labor has not been proportionately increased, and thousands of miners are idle. The condition of the people in the mining regions is shocking. Labor has been degraded by scouring Europe for poverty-stricken men willing to work for low wages. The conditions of sympathy and cordiality which should subsist between employer and employees have been replaced by a condition of semi-slavery which is a standing reproach to Pennsylvania. The money which should find its way into the hands of private owners of coal lands and into the hands of miners goes to swell the profits of transportation companies, which rob the producer at one end of their lines and the consumer at the other. The splendid monopoly of anthracite coal is being dissipated without public advantage.

## A Second Petit Jury Drawn.

A petit jury for court room No. 2, to convene January 18, has been drawn and is as follows: Jacob Hose, Massillon; C. H. Garrigue, Canton; John Loew, Bethlehem; Joseph Dressler, Massillon; Lewis Reber, Lake; James M. Bayless, Massillon; E. R. Speaker, Sugar Creek; John Sprinkle, Osnaburg; W. P. Hall, Jackson; George Shrock, Massillon; Austin A. Hay, Sugar Creek; Jackson Reese, Perry; Milton Harding, Canton; Henry Gribble, Perry; Richard Elson, Sandy; and David Lind, Canton.—Canton Repository.

## A Common Occurrence.

BEAVER, Pa., Jan. 12.—There has been a greater scarcity of gas in this valley yesterday and to-day than has been encountered at any time during the present winter. The Bridgewater Company's patrons have been the worst sufferers. At Beaver Falls both steel works, the file works, the rolling mill, and several other factories were compelled to shut down to-day on account of the shortage.

## "V. S." TO "IGNORAMUS."

A Very Profound Discussion.  
MR. EDITOR:—After a protracted illness I resume my pen to reply to the sarcasm published in your issue of December seventeenth, purporting to have emanated from that of the correspondent, (A la Francais) of the Chicago Journal. First, in a critique of grammatical construction of sentences and phrases, consistency should be the motto, and I here declare that the critique I contributed to your columns was totally devoid of inconsistency.

First, I accuse your editorship of the gross flagrantcy of employing a slang phrase in the caption of the article above alluded to, namely, "He Comes Back at the Hypercritical V. S." Next, the term, "that is John, his coat," emanated from his pen, not mine. Again, he accuses me of employing the abbreviations "Mr." for mister, and "12" for twelve, declaring the latter a glaring error. My reply to the latter is that the errors were perpetrated by my amanuensis, not myself. In regard to signing myself "V. S." A signature has nothing to do with the grammatical construction of a sentence, and I again plead "not guilty" to the soft impeachment. The above mentioned correspondent of the Chicago Journal does well in subscribing his legitimate cognomen "Ignoramus." Respectfully, with the usual initials, V. S.

## The Local Courts.

Four tramps, arrested at the Corns' iron works last night, are in jail for vagrancy.

Samuel Preskey, a Jewish peddler, will be tried to-morrow, before Justice Rogers, for slandering Mrs. Marks.

F. H. Ames, "a cripple unable to work," but fully competent to beg and steal, is still in jail and will probably be examined to-morrow for taking H. D. Wilson's overcoat.

A jury trial is in progress this afternoon, before Justice Blackburn. The parties to the suit are Eby Bros. vs. Martin & Snyder, all from the west end of the county. Martin & Snyder are lumber dealers, for whom the Eby Bros. did sawing, their bill being \$146. Martin sold the lumber and left for parts unknown not long ago, and the plaintiffs sue the partner for damages. The latter denies the partnership.

## I. O. O. F. Election.

The following is the result of the vote cast for officers of the Grand Lodge at the last meeting in November, and which were duly counted and published Tuesday, January 10: Grand master, F. B. Zav, No. 74, Findlay, 2188; deputy grand master, John L. McKinney, No. 8, Piqua, 3043; grand warden, John Little, No. 33, Springfield, 3713; grand secretary, W. Chidsey, No. 83, Cincinnati, 5361; grand treasurer, L. W. Sherwood, No. 512, Columbus, 3334; grand representative, Henry C. Hedges, No. 19, Mansfield, 3409.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### Crumbs From the Senate Capital.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Cole charged that a report had purposely been omitted from the journal. He said it was a well-known fact that the report was made, that it was put on the journal, and the question was who took it off. "I saw it on the journal," said he, "and I have seen leaves torn from the journal. It is a matter of importance to every Senator, and should be a question of honor with the clerk. I pronounce the journal as read an incorrect record, and deny the right of any clerk to mutilate the same."

Mr. Townsend, of the bolters, stood up for the clerk. The report in question he claimed, did not conform to the rules, and hence could not become a part of the record. Before the record can be mutilated it must be approved, and something afterwards removed.

President Lyon assumed the responsibility for the omission, and in his rulings indicated that he, too, had gone over to the combination of bolters. The journal was finally approved by means of the votes of the combination. Mr. Lyon's presumption in ordering a paper presented and accepted by the clerk, to be withheld from the journal, is a novel one, and is severely criticised.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hysell has introduced three important bills amending the laws relative to the inspection of mines. The first amends sections 290, 292, 293, and 285, of the revised statutes, with a view to facilitating and securing a thorough inspection of the mines of the State. To accomplish this, the State is divided into four districts, instead of three, as under the present law, and the appointment of one inspector in each district, to be named by the chief inspector. The Massillon district comes in the fourth division.

Another important bill by Mr. Hysell is intended to amend the law providing for the protection of the miners by the establishment of ready and available means of egress and ingress from and into the mines.

Another bill by Mr. Hysell amends sections 296, 302, 303, and 306, so as to prevent maps of mines filed with the chief inspector from being copied without the consent of the owner, operator, or agent. Section 302 is amended by giving to the inspector power, where doubt exists as to the age of any minors found working in any mine, to qualify the minor or his parents as to his age. The change in section 306 permits and authorizes inspectors to enter at all times mines in which not over ten men are employed.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—Senator Snyder is chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and is a member of the committees on military affairs, manufactures and commerce, corporations other than municipal, insurance, fees and salaries.

Mr. Ohl has introduced a bill to prevent the consolidation of corporations, associations, and partnerships, and to prevent the organization of trusts and trust associations. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, association, or partnership, organized under the laws of Ohio or elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying on business, to form any coalition or combination with any other corporation or partnership formed for the purpose of carrying on the same or similar business in the State.

An amendment to the bill dividing the State into districts, for each insane asylum, will compel Stark county patients to go to Cleveland, instead of Toledo.

## Fifty Years Ago.

MR. EDITOR:—In your kindly notice of the advent to this city of myself and brother fifty years ago, you are in error, (not one of much importance, only in truth of history,) in introducing me as having "just turned voter." I had but just passed my twentieth birthday, and could not under the laws of Ohio have been a voter.

In casting back over the years that have intervened, I am forcibly reminded of the mutability of animate nature. But few remain as connecting links between the past and the present. Of the active men of that day who were instrumental in shaping and giving character to our present and valuable institutions, nearly all have passed away, but they have left "footprints on the sands of time."

A history of events of fifty years would no doubt be of interest to a few of your readers, but the past is soon forgotten in the great march of time. Your kindly wishes for a future long life could only be father of the thought, as the great law of nature cannot be suspended, and the end must soon come. Very truly,  
CLEMENS RUSSELL.

## Installation of Officers.

There was an interesting time in the Old Fellows' hall Monday night, for the newly elected officers of Sippo Lodge were installed. District Deputy Lilly was on hand, and the following were placed in charge of the different positions: J. H. Hann, N. G.; E. A. Richmond, V. G.; George Young, guardian; Charles Wiseman, inside guardian; Harvey Smith, warden; Charles Stevens, conductor; Thomas Lavers, R. S. to N. G.; O. E. Young, L. S. to N. G.; John Fisher, R. S. to V. G.; William Shaw, L. S. to V. G.; C. S. Traphagen, R. S. S.; D. F. Reinohl, L. S. S. After this ceremony and the initiation of several candidates into the first degree, all present sat down to a smoking hot supper.

## McBride Re-elected.

COLUMBUS, O., January 18.—The State Association of Miners passed resolutions to-day favoring a continuance of the conferences with operators relative to the scale of prices. President McBride stated that the year just closed had been the most pleasant of any in the past ten years. Officers were elected as follows: President John McBride, Massillon; vice president, John Nelson, Nelsonville; secretary and treasurer, Ebenezer Lewis, Krumroy.

## A Convention of Miners.

COLUMBUS, January 17.—A State Convention of coal miners was in session here to-day, on the call of President John McBride. The only business transacted was the passing of a resolution to send the members of the executive board to the joint convention at Pittsburg. The operators were also in session discussing matters preparatory to the Pittsburg meeting.

## Ohio Mine Operators.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—The Ohio Coal Operators' Association met to-day and discussed the course to pursue at the Pittsburg convention, February 9. About seventy operators of the State agreed to attend that convention. The association elected H. L. Chapman, of Springfield, president, and as members of the State board of arbitration: Z. Williams, J. A. Walters, J. A. Beidler, J. A. Anderson, Oscar Townsend, H. L. Chapman, and J. S. Martin; members of the interstate board, Messrs. Chapman and Townsend.

## The Ohio Ship Canal.

The Ohio ship canal scheme, via Massillon, is not a new one to INDEPENDENT readers. A Washington dispatch says: "At the proper time Mr. Wilkins will introduce a resolution for an estimate and survey of the Ohio canal from Zanesville to Cleveland for the purpose of having it made into a ship canal connecting the Ohio river and the lakes. This would furnish transportation for ore and lumber south and coal north, upon the acceptance of the Muskingum river improvement which extends fifty-eight miles from Marietta to Zanesville. Only \$30,000 was appropriated, but the secretary of war has already expended \$200,000 from his contingent fund for its betterment. This would leave about one hundred and thirty-five miles to transform into a ship canal. The proposition will probably not be adopted this season, but in time strong hopes are entertained. The counter proposition to convert the Miami canal from Cincinnati to Toledo is opposed because as a State public work it now pays a revenue and the other route is the shorter to the lakes."

## HE PROTESTS.

Against a Clear Water, Rate for Muddy Water.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to me something should be done by the Water Company to remedy the matter of muddy water, which we, as subscribers, are compelled to use or do without. Ever since the heavy rains about three weeks ago, the water has been so strongly impregnated with mud that it is almost wholly unfit for use for any purpose whatever, and yet we are compelled to pay just the same, and in many cases exorbitant rates. What is the trouble with the filtering process the Water Company was going to give us, in order to have clear and pure water? I hear complaints from quite a number of our citizens who have been using the city water, and all agree, if compelled to use and pay for muddy water, or none at all, I would like to hear from others through the columns of your valuable paper, what their opinions are in regard to this matter.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

## Missing Papers Wanted.

Copies of THE DAILY INDEPENDENT of the following dates are wanted in the editorial office, for which an extra price will be paid: April 30, 1; May 9, 1; June 3, 1; June 4, 2; June 10, 1; June 18, 1; June 20, 1; June 21, 1; June 22, 3; June 24, 1; June 25, 1; June 27, 1; June 29, 1; July 21, 2; July 30, 2; August 2, 3; August 4, 2; August 20, 1; September 7, 1; September 9, 3; September 23, 3; September 29, 1; October 13, 1; November 9, 1; No. 24, 3.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Joseph Granewine is announced as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

## Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, and Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.  
"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
100 Doses One Dollar.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Louisville people want to change the name of their town to Oval City.

The store of E. L. Potter, a Canton confectioner, is closed on executions.

Pocock's mill team ran away Tuesday afternoon. The damage was slight.

Akron is to have a new bank with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

The ice crop is being harvested. It averages about eight inches in thickness in this vicinity.

There will be preaching at the Disciple church every night this week, at 7:30. All are invited.

There will be preaching at the Disciple church every night this week, at 7:30. All are invited.

The prosecution of Samuel Peserky, charged with slander, was again taken to-day before Justice Rogers.

Mr. Gergen, of Baltimore, Md., accepted the position of principal of St. Joseph's Catholic school, Monday.

The prosecution of Samuel Peserky, charged by Max Bonnoritz with slander, is in progress before Justice Rogers.

Sleighting is very fair in the main avenues of the city, and with a little more snow will be all that is desired.

The Catholic Young Men's Association will present "The Seven Clerks" in the opera house, on Tuesday, January 31.

The Independent made the first public announcement of Joseph Healey's candidacy for chief mine inspectorship on December 12.

After a fierce parliamentary struggle, Perry Lodge, K. of P., decided that the spittoon should go, and put an end to smoking and chewing in the lodge room.

The mistakes of honest men trying to do their best for the country, State, or the community, can never work any irreparable wrong.—New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. Barbara Scholomo, an old lady living near Bammerlin's cheese factory, died Sunday morning. Funeral Tuesday, at 9 o'clock a. m., at St. Mary's Catholic church.

Henry Berran sent white crested black Polish, and silver bearded Polish chickens, and Sam Oberlin sent Wyandotte chickens to the Cleveland poultry fair early in the week.

Mr. Joseph Grapewine is formally announced in another part of this issue as a candidate for mayor, subject to the action of the Republican party, at the next primary election.

A very critical correspondent who deems it unnecessary to capitalize the "h" in Harlem, has sent this note: "I thought a vessel floated in the Harlem river, but you write that it was lying."

The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway in 1887, amounted to \$744,179, and show an increase of \$156,055 over those of the preceding year. The earnings of this line in December were \$89,555.

Seven sample incandescent lamps burned Tuesday night at the Fort Wayne station and fifteen in Russell & Co.'s office. The results were satisfactory, and the completion of the circuits will be pushed.

Messrs. H. B. and A. H. Coleman flew over the canal, on tricycles, to Navarre Tuesday, reaching there in thirty minutes, and returning in twenty-eight. The track was as near perfection as it possibly could be.

In the case of Oby Brothers vs. Martin & Snyder, tried before a jury in Justice Blackburn's court Tuesday, a verdict was given for the defendant. Snyder proved that he was not a partner of Martin, who had left the country leaving unpaid bills.

Mrs. Senator Sherman is said to be an exceptionally fine housekeeper, and to understand cooking as well as a French chef. At her home in Mansfield, O., she keeps some fine Jersey cows, and superintends the making of her own butter.—The Woman's Column.

The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kettering died Thursday afternoon, and the father is still very ill. This unfortunate family, whose circle has been narrowed so many times by death within the last few weeks, should certainly have the sympathy of all.

The question whether the wheat of Manitoba can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this country as well as to Canada. On this subject, in The American Magazine for February, J. Macdonald Oxley will throw whatever light at recent exploring expeditions can afford, aided by illustrations and details of existence in a region where mercury freezes solid.

The following are the new officers of Agricultural Society: T. C. Putman, president; G. E. Moffit, vice president; Henry A. Wise, treasurer; J. F. Neisz, secretary; J. F. Roth, superintendent of grounds; George A. Albright, marshal; J. N. Shaul, superintendent of floral hall; David Zollars, superintendent of art hall; Charles A. Krider, superintendent of police; Charles Hamilton, assistant marshal. It will be observed that the immortal Nismonger is not among the elect.

## PERSONALITIES

And the Matters which Agitate the Society World.

Miss Helen Ryder is visiting friends in Canton.

Miss Ida Harper, of Dalton, spent Sunday in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Stoehr have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. Charles Tinkler is suffering with pneumonia at his home on North street.

Mr. Samuel Yockey, of North Lawrence is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jesse Forst.

Miss Kittie Snyder is visiting Miss Leunna Merle, in Louisville, Stark county.

Daniel Wilhelm, Wesley Bliler, and Abner Stansbury were in the city Thursday.

Mr. Jacob Pinkler, living on North street, is happy over the arrival at his house of a new girl baby.

Kent Jarvis has come home from Case school, Cleveland, and is sick at the home of his mother.

Miss Rosa Biechle, of Canton, is visiting at the residence of Mr. H. H. Pille, on East Tremont street.

Misses Libbie and Lottie Blum and Miss Emma Parr, of Canton, spent Sunday with Miss Sadie Dewese.

Miss Mae Gaige, of Moscow, Pa., who has been visiting Miss Myra Merwin, left Thursday for Buffalo, N. Y.

A party was given Monday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pille, in honor of Miss Rosa Beechle, of Canton.

Licenses to wed have been granted to David Thomason and Rachel Reese, Alliance; John B. Geis and Ida L. Alden, Perry township.

Mr. Elmer Baer and mother, of White City, Kan., who have been visiting friends in this city, returned last evening to their Western home.

Mr. Edward A. Peacock left Sunday night for Chicago, where he expects to take a position with the Chicago Rubber Works Company.

Mrs. Thos. H. Williams, who has been spending a few days at Mr. Joseph Coleman's, returned to her home in Cleveland this afternoon.

M. J. Morris, formerly superintendent of the Pigeon Run coal mine, is now with a prominent real estate broker in Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stanley, who were in Massillon a long time during the construction of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, are in the city.

W. H. McKean, of Galion, will succeed Mr. E. A. Richmond in the management of W. H. McCall & Co.'s drugstore. Mr. Richmond left on Wednesday to take his new position.

Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold chaperoned a party consisting of Miss Russell, Miss Wales, Miss Gillespie, and Miss Hampton, of Salem, who attended the Entre Nous club dance in Canton, Friday night.

Mr. Samuel R. Bullock, of S. R. Bullock & Co., the builders of the water works, and the Hon. Ellis Morrison, the secretary of the Massillon Water Company, arrived in the city Wednesday noon.

The Misses Lina and Emma Diederich of Heidelberg, Germany, who have been spending the winter with their aunt, Mrs. Edward Kachler, left for Columbus Tuesday, expecting to be absent two weeks.

Mr. David Reed, of the Massillon Hollow-ware Glass Company, left Wednesday morning for Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of the Bottle and Phial Association, composed of manufacturers.

Mr. John B. Geis was married to Miss Ida L. Alden Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. O. W. Shetler. A reception was given at the residence of the bride, on West Main street, at which the near relatives were present. The young couple have gone to housekeeping on West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold entertained a number of their friends nearly all from out of town, Monday night, at their home on East Tremont street. Among those present were, Miss Hughes and Miss Gaston of Indianapolis; Mr. Frank James of New Philadelphia; Mrs. Jacob Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Rob Miller, Miss Trout, Miss Chance, Miss Fisher, Miss Schweitzer, and Messrs. Ambler, Roberts, Tonner, Raff, Shanafelt, and Walker, of Canton.

A small masquerade party was given Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Focke at their residence on East South street, for Master Frank, it being his thirteenth birthday. Those present, were Misses Millie Brown, Clara Miller, and Lois Lape; Masters Percy McLain, Oscar and Alfred Heggen, Thorne Dillon, Fred Focke, Tom Miller, Frank Lape, Rowie Lape, and Nick Peacock. The evening passed away very pleasantly with progressive angling. Refreshments were served during the evening.

"Dutch Joe" drove Andrew Boerner's bay horse from Loew's store, in Navarre, to Mr. Boerner's office, Saturday, in seventeen minutes.

The new books offered as premiums to subscribers to THE INDEPENDENT have just been received.

## TO BE RE-INSTATED.

Such is the Decree of the City Council,

WHICH DELIBERATES UPON THE PEPPER CASE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

One of the Mayor's Police Appointments Rejected, and Jerry Kitchen Named in His Place.

Although Mr. Volkmar was absent last night, good hard sense prevailed at the council meeting, and when that body adjourned, it was with feelings of good will and fellowship all around. There was a vast deal of whispering and caucusing before Mr. Blumenschein dropped the gavel, and each legislator sat himself down with the resignation of a martyr, ready for the stake, but determined not to flinch.

Approved street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending December 21 and 31 and January 7 and 14, amounting to \$17.00, \$32.50, \$40.75, and \$38.25, respectively, were ordered credited.

Chairman Clutz, of the committee on police, then delivered the following report on the Pepper case, which was read by Clerk White.

To the Council of the City of Massillon:

Your committee, to whom was referred the annexed complaint of Joseph Bamberger against Officer John Pepper, beg leave to report as follows:

We examined, under oath, Joseph Bamberger, George Pletzker, Michael Elsass, Godfrey Maier, Holz Esches, Louis Paul, and John Pepper. Mr. Pepper was given an opportunity to be heard, and was present during the examination with counsel. We report the following conclusions of fact, from the testimony there produced, to wit:

On the 26th of December, 1887, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Bamberger and Officer Pepper met at Ertle's saloon, on Erie street, where Bamberger, who was intoxicated, claimed that Mr. Pepper owed him four dollars, and Mr. Pepper denied that he owed him. They then and there became involved in a controversy, both left the saloon, and concluded their talk on the sidewalk. They walked toward the corner of Erie and Charles streets, where Pepper assaulted Bamberger by slapping him in the face two or three times, and then took Bamberger to the city prison, into the large room, but not into a cell. There Bamberger claims that Pepper slapped him, but this Mr. Pepper as emphatically denies, and on this part of the controversy Bamberger is not corroborated. Mr. Pepper admitted that he slapped Bamberger at Sibila's corner. We also find that Mr. Pepper was not intoxicated. It also conclusively appears that after they had left the jail, they both went back to Ertle's saloon, and drank each two glasses of beer, Bamberger treating.

The above are the facts as we find them, and most respectfully submit them to you, for such action as you may deem proper.

JOSIAH CLUTZ,

H. F. OEHLEH,

Committee.

Mr. Volkmar could not sign the report, as he was absent from the city.

The president then solemnly declared that it was the wish of the council to go into executive session, and the crowded lobby took the hint and left, some going home and some visiting the city prison, where it is to be hoped they secured some valuable hints on the subject of ventilation. The newspaper fellows bravely held to their seats, knowing that no motion to go into executive session had been made. But the Argus-eyed Mr. Boerner moved that the reporters should leave with the rest. Mr. Leu remarked that he was not afraid to have anyone hear what he said, and saw no use for a secret session, any way. He therefore objected, but the six other Solons, who are timid creatures, were against him, and the press went out, and stood on the stairs.

The pow-wow inside was neither long nor animated, and it was not apparent of what earthly use the executive session was, as the clerk was instructed to read the proceedings afterward.

While the visitors shivered outside, Mr. Lieghley moved that the report of the committee be accepted. Carried. Then Mr. Lieghley moved that John Pepper be exonerated and re-instated on the police force until the expiration of the year for which he was appointed. This vote was carried without dissent, and Mr. Pepper will wear the blue until January 21.

The first open business of the council after this affair was settled, was to confirm the mayor's appointments for police.

The names of Thomas Hagan, Frank Ertle, Godfrey Maier and Tobias Wiegand were voted upon individually, and, according to agreement, the first to rec went through without objection. Then, exactly as was predicted some days ago, in these columns, Tobias Wiegand was rejected. Messrs. Jarvis, Oehler, Leu, and Lieghley voting no. For consistency's sake the Democratic members supported him. Mayor Frantz, who was present, was requested to name another man, and, again exactly as predicted by THE INDEPENDENT, whispered the name of Jerry Kitchen, a good Republican, in the clerk's ear. His nomination was confirmed unanimously, and then, with the expression of men relieved of every earthly care, they voted to adjourn for two weeks.

But before they could get out, President Blumenschein began to pound with his gavel, and a special session was called, to transact some forgotten business.

Postmaster Howells was granted permission to place mail boxes on lamp posts, and Secretary McCall, of the Elec-

tric Light Company, explained that on Tuesday night one of the trimmers was sick, and hence a number of street lights did not burn as usual. A committee was installed to report as to a good office for the city engineer, and then the council adjourned, sure enough.

BILLS PAID.

Wm. Cardigan	\$ 5.58
H. Shadings	5.79
Bar & Porter	9.82
George Klaus	9.40
S. Oberlin's son	1.55
S. A. Conrad & Co.	215.52
Matthew Br- & Co.	5.64
Best & Sch- & Co.	88.57
J. H. McLain	5.50
M. Boughman	11.52
Massillon Electric Light Co.	472.50
Snyder & Sch- & Co.	6.42
Massillon Gas Co.	4.10
P. Fuchs	2.10
Z. T. Baizly	2.20

## SNEAK THIEVES.

TWO BUSINESS HOUSES ROBBED.

And One Burglary Attempted in The Fourth Ward.

The one who left J. T. Brown's piano store, on South Erie street last, Monday night, probably forgot to lock the door, at any rate, when H. D. Wilson, a salesman, returned after supper, he opened the door without unlocking it, and soon discovered that his overcoat, which had been hanging there, was gone. The police soon got on the right scent. Early in the evening, a man attempted to sell a coat in the saloon at No. 20 South Erie street, but unsuccessfully; he then turned to Sunstein's liquor store, and pawned the coat to William Lomady for two dollars. He remained in the business part of the city, and was soon arrested by an officer and locked up. The coat was returned to Wilson. The thief is the same man, who yesterday afternoon went begging from door to door to get money to go to Colorado. He has a maimed hand, and pretended to have a lame leg. Even Mayor Frantz was so overcome by pity as to give the fellow a quarter.

Shortly after this incident, Siebold & Crone reported that a Raglan cloak, worth fifteen dollars, had been stolen from a dummy, in front of the store, about 6 o'clock. It has not yet been found but it is believed the same man took it who went to Brown's.

About half-past one this morning Charles Boorn who lives in the fourth ward, on North street was roused by two men whom he distinctly saw, trying to get in the window. He frightened them away.

## A RAINBOW PARTY.

A New Diversion for Evening Companies.

A rainbow party! What is it? Inquired those who were so fortunate as to be the guests of Miss Upham at her East Main street home last night. Imagine a house full of ladies, bedecked with the daintiest possible little aprons, of the most gorgeous hues, and at the foot of each a man, plying his needle with painful industry, glancing occasionally at the clock, and trying to complete the bottom hem before the minute hand tells that a half hour has gone by. This is a rainbow party. When the aprons are first distributed each has a number, and a like quantity of cards is distributed among the men, containing duplicate numbers. Thus partners are assigned, after which needles and thread are given out and the pricking and stabbing process begins. Of course there is a sharp competition to do the best work in the least time, for all know that the winner will not go home empty handed. Last night a pretty paper cutter was awarded, and the booby prize was a peaked cap, which out-rivalled in brilliancy the bow of promise itself. After the liveliest sort of a half hour had been devoted to this contest, refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was given to music and dancing. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and lasted until quite late.

## The Rebekahs Install Officers.

The first female special deputy appointed, Mrs. John Merriman, installed the following officers, recently elected by Abbie Lodge, degree of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., Tuesday night: H. C. Brown, N. G.; D. F. Reinoehl, V. G.; H. F. Oehler, financial secretary; Mrs. H. F. Oehler, treasurer; John Hann, recording secretary; Mrs. J. B. Thompson, warden; Miss Minnie King, conductor; T. J. Falor, R. S. N. G.; Miss Allie Falor, L. S. N. G.; Miss Ralston, R. S. V. G. Mrs. V. R. King, L. S. V. G.; Thomas Laviers, O. G.; Mrs. C. T. Higginbotham, I. G.; Mrs. John Merriman, chaplain. After the ceremony, a banquet was served in the dining hall, to which all present sat down.

## Endorsed as a Candidate.

Thomas B. Bancroft must soon retire as chief mine inspector of this State, and let it not be forgotten that Massillon has a man ready to step in his shoes. In recognition of his fitness, the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, in a meeting held Sunday, unanimously endorsed Joseph Healey as a candidate for the position. It is a handsome compliment to Mr. Healey.

The Commissioners met this morning and passed the following bills: Massillon Bridge Co., for repairing bridge, \$23.00; C. F. Laiblin, expenses to Columbus, \$13.95; J. W. Wearster, expenses to Columbus, \$14.50; Alorzo Smith, expenses to Columbus, \$12.00; John I. Lynch, insurance on infirmary, \$40.00. The insurance on the court house was raised \$2,500.—Canton Democrat.

## GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE!

\$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

Will be slaughtered. Every dollar's worth of goods

MUST BE SOLD BY MARCH 1st.

We are positively going out of business. Now is your time to get big bargains in Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, Table Linen and Shirts. Now is the time to get bargains on every thing that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

WE HAVE MADE PRICES

That will astonish you. Call and get our prices before you purchase elsewhere. This sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

SIEBOLD & CRONE.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

HUMBERGER'S Great Cut

IN PRICES OF FINE

CLOAKS

AND WRAPS

Now is the Time to Buy Them!

LOOK AND READ.

No. 84 is one Plush Sackie, price \$20.00. Now \$10.00.

No. 100 is one Plush Sackie, price \$27.00. Now \$15.00.

No. 652 is one Plush Sackie, price \$28.00. Now \$23.00.

No. 700 is two Plush Sackies, extra fine track seamed, heavy silk serge lining. Price \$65.00. Now \$40.00.

No. 287 is two fine Astrachan, satin lined. Sackies, price \$25.00. Now \$15.00.

No. 9592 is five fine Astrachan satin lined Short Wraps, price \$30.00. Now \$15.00.

No. 926 is one fine Solid Beaded Mantle, price \$50.00. Now \$35.00.

No. 806 is one fine Beaded Plush Mantle, price \$95.00. Now \$42.50.

No. 458 is one fine Plush Black Marten trimmed Short Wrap, price \$55.00. Now \$30.00.

No. 297 is one fine Plush Black Marten trimmed Mantle, price \$65.00. Now \$40.00.

No. 3006 is one fine Plush Mantle, Beaver trimmed, price \$40.00. Now \$23.50.

No. 617 is one Plush Short Wrap, price \$18.75. Now \$12.00.

No. 498 is one fine Plush Jacket, trimmed, price \$27.50. Now \$20.00.

No. 1024 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price \$25.00. Now \$15.00.

No. 904 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price \$25.00. Now \$17.00.

No. 10288 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price \$30.00. Now \$20.00.

No. 9268 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price \$35.00. Now \$20.00.

No. 856 is one fine Plush Jacket, price \$24.00. Now \$18.00.

No. 1144 is two Illuminated Brocade Silk Short Wraps, price \$30.00. Now \$15.00.

No. 12507 is one Brocade Short Wrap, price \$13.00. Now \$7.75.

No. 556 is one fine Astrachan Short Wrap, price \$25.50. Now \$10.00.

No. 40 is one fine Frieze Short Wrap, Fur trimmed, price \$25.00. Now \$10.00.

Five Beaded Plush Short Wraps, long fronts, price \$25.00. Now \$9.00.

First come, first served. Don't wait if you want a garment.

HUMBERGER'S

Notice to Lot Owners

In the Massillon Cemetery.

All persons owning lots being mowed and kept in order by the Association will please call on W. B. Humbarger, secretary and settle for mowing. Accounts are now ready and in his hands for collection; there being no bills presented last year, so that, with a few exceptions, two years' mowing is due, to January 1, 1888. Those interested will please give this matter their immediate attention. By order of the Massillon Cemetery Association.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Supt.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Free Treatise

For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated: How to regain Health, Strength and Vitality.

Address DR. J. W. BATE, A. C. O.



## WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

**SLOW BUT SURE GROWTH OF THE "UNION" OR "HEALTH" GARMENT.**

Fashions for Ladies' Underclothing in London and in New York—Great Diversity of Styles in Bonnets Designed for Midwinter.

Bonnets for midwinter include not only many styles, but styles showing great extremes, such as tulle and flower bonnets and velvet bonnets trimmed with fur. This diversity appears to be a necessity, some ladies of fashion must have a bonnet for every occasion if not absolutely one for every gown.



**FUR TRIMMED CLOTH COSTUME.**  
For the theatre and other evening occasions are graceful affairs of lace, tulle, flowers and feathers. To wear with cloth suits are new cloth bonnets or turbans. These are trimmed, as a rule, to correspond with the costume, as is illustrated in the cut. The fine, blue cloth dress and pelerine are trimmed with Pei-Jan lamb or Astrakhan and braid. The cloth hat of exact color of the suit has a brim of Astrakhan, and an Astrakhan muff completes the stylish costume. Russian sable is much used as a trimming to winter bonnets, and it often seems that the whole crown is of fur, though, as a rule, the fur composes the brim only.



**WINTER BONNETS.**  
In the second cut is shown an imported winter bonnet of exceedingly stylish shape. It is of scarlet velvet. The velvet, arranged in plaits going upward, covers the crown of this bonnet and provides the plaited trimming in front. A demi-wreath of green glossy feathers, crowned above with a feather aigrette, and a bow and strings of ribbon four and three-quarter inches wide, shot with red and green, give the fashionable ornamentation.

**Night Dresses and Under Linen.**  
In London, it appears, there is a decided tendency to color in the wear of night dresses and under linen, and many of the leading houses sell sets of these to match, including the two necessary articles of daily wear and the night dress. Some very pretty ones are in cambric with fine narrow lines of colors. In New York, ladies, as a rule, prefer the articles mentioned in white linen, muslin or percale; the color in their underwear being confined to fanciful petticoats, silk corsets and the pretty ribbon trimmings on their under linen. Colored stockings, as all our readers know, are worn everywhere. Silk skirts, lined with flannel, are very fashionably worn instead of the ordinary flannel petticoats. Under silk petticoats, not lined with flannel, or quilted flannel petticoats, in broad, contrasting stripes, are worn; these are generally edged with a rather thick washing lace or embroidery.

**Reform or Health Garments.**  
The undergarments and health waists introduced to the public a dozen or more years ago under the general name of "reform garments" have met with exceedingly slow growth, still they have made some advance. At the present time the union garments, in wool, silk and muslin, share favor with the two-piece garments. The former have been adopted by many because of their comfort, convenience and economy; by others they are patronized for some extent with the idea that one's stays and bodice fit more snugly above than than with the two-piece underwear.

**Echoes from the World of Fashion.**  
From Paris comes word that "light lacing, large bustles and the high hat are doomed." Husar jackets are worn for shirt tops. Among recent novelties in tea gowns is noted one of cream colored China silk, trimmed with fluffy gray fur and a profusion of yellow ribbon.

## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

**BERNARDOS' PROCESS OF WELDING METALS BY ELECTRICITY.**

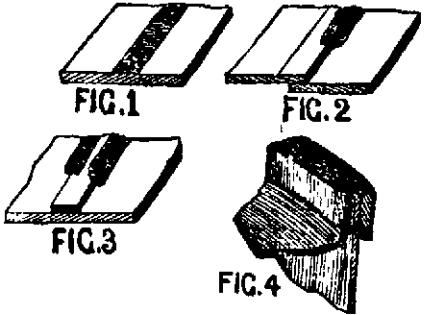
The Relation Between Deafness and Muteness Not a Necessary One—Deafness Compared With Blindness—A Simple Way of Producing a Mercurial Shower.

A very simple way of producing a mercurial shower was recently illustrated and explained in Scientific American, and is here reproduced for the benefit of our readers.



**MERCURIAL SHOWER.**  
In the neck of an Argand chimney (see cut) is inserted a plug of Malacca wood, which is sealed around the periphery with wax or paraffine. In the top of the chimney is inserted a stopper, through which projects a short glass tube, having its upper end bent over, or curved with a small test tube. To the outer end of the glass tube is applied a rubber tube. When the chimney is in an inverted position, as shown in the engraving, a quantity of mercury is placed in the larger part of the chimney, and the air is partly exhausted by applying the mouth to the rubber tube and sucking. The mercury readily passes through the porous wood and falls in a shower. By employing an air pump for producing the partial vacuum, the mercury may be drawn through a plug of pine. These experiments show in a striking manner the porosity in a longitudinal direction of these pieces of wood.

**Soldering Metals by Electricity.**  
The process described by M. Von Bernardos, of St. Petersburg, of welding or soldering metals by electricity, appears to be a success. American Artisan, in a report on the subject, describes how a carbon rod is used, one pole of which is in connection with a dynamo electric current and the other connected with the piece to be soldered. The manipulation is not only simple, but metals can be perfectly soldered which hitherto were quite obdurate. Bernardos not only welded wrought iron with wrought iron, but wrought iron with cast iron and with steel; iron was soldered to copper and brass, etc., and wrought iron coated with lead, tin and copper and to a thickness of ten millimeters.



**WELDING SHEET IRON BY ELECTRICITY.**  
Fig. 1 shows two pieces of sheet iron that are to be welded or soldered together. If the soldering seam is to be specially strong it is better to lay the two sheets with their edge somewhat over another and join these last with the sheet as shown in Fig. 2. A stronger junction is shown in Fig. 3. These joinings are especially useful for kitchen utensils and large sheet iron work. It is generally reckoned that a good riveted seam is only seven-eighths as strong as the whole iron, but welding by the electric current shows nine-tenths. Fig. 4 shows a soldering for bottoms of vessels of japanned sheetware. The sample is taken from the bottom of a petroleum vessel. Another combination has the soldering running zig-zag and the Russian technical men say that it is the best.

**Interesting Facts About Deaf Mutes.**  
The probable average ratio of deaf mutes to the population at large is 1 to 1,500, and this would give about a million deaf mutes in the world; and yet (in the United States at least) the deaf form the smallest element of the defective classes, including under this term the blind, deaf, idiotic and insane. Deafness is a disease of childhood, and the number of deaf persons of school age is double that of the blind. There are about six deaf males to five deaf females, and the notion that the deaf have an immunity from other diseases of the sense organs is not borne out. Among the causes of deafness the intermarriage of near relatives is regarded as a serious one. That the intermarriage of deaf mutes is a fertile source of the increase of deaf mutes is now generally admitted, and some regard one-third of all cases as due to this origin. A very large number of deaf mutes are deaf from their birth; and of those who become deaf a very large percentage lose their hearing in the first, second or third year of life. After this the liability to deafness rapidly decreases. There are about 35,000 deaf mutes in the United States.

The relation between deafness and muteness is not a necessary one; it is because the ear educates the vocal mechanism that deaf persons become mute, not because their vocal organs are not correctly formed. This fact makes it possible to teach the deaf to vocalize; and the system by which they are taught to read the sounds on the lips of the speaker, while they answer by speaking as well as they can, is already the most widely adopted, and seems destined to supersede the finger alphabet for general purposes. The unsympathetic nature of the deaf as contrasted with the cheerfulness of the blind, as well as the fact that eminent blind persons are much more numerous than eminent deaf ones, speak for blindness as the less serious loss.

**American Dentistry in London.**  
Among the new companies lately formed in London is one entitled the American Dental Institute. Capital £1,000, in shares of one shilling each. Object, to promote the adoption of advanced American and other scientific methods of dental surgery; to protect the interests of dentists and the profession of dentistry; to consider all questions connected therewith; to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the profession; to collect and circulate statistics and information in regard thereto; to act as and to appoint arbitrators for the settlement of any disputes in connection with dentistry.

**The Chirograph.**  
The chirograph is a pencil manufactured in Germany for writing on the skin. It is made in various colors, and affords legible writing, which can be readily removed without the use of water. It is designed for the use of physicians, to make memoranda upon their patients.

## CARLISLE VICTORIOUS.

**A DECISION IN THE NOTED THOBES-CARLISLE CONTEST.**

The Election Committee of the House Has Decided to Confirm the Speaker's Right to His Seat in Congress—The Wool Conference Reaches a Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The contested election case of Thobes vs. Carlisle was again taken up this morning by the house committee on elections. Mr. T. F. Hallam appeared on behalf of Speaker Carlisle and said that the position he would take before the committee, was that sufficient cause had not been alleged for the re-opening of the case. Mr. Hallam read an affidavit by J. A. Goodson, chief of police of Covington, Ky., and a brother-in-law of Mr. Carlisle to prove that he (Goodson) had not stated that Mr. Carlisle was defeated, as alleged by counsel for contestant.

Mr. Hallam also read a large number of affidavits of the clerks of election, Republican voters, men prominent in the local Knights of Labor assemblies and others, assumably in favor of Mr. Thobes's interest, all of which showed that there had been no irregularity in the poll books; in the voting in the various districts; in the counting of the votes, and the returns rendered.

A long affidavit of Speaker Carlisle was read, in which he denied all imputations of irregularity and the various actions of an unworthy nature, imputed to him by the contestant's counsel. One of the strong points made by Mr. Thobes's counsel last week, in urging the committee to reopen the case was that Logan A. Wood, the first counsel sought by Mr. Thobes, had been approached by the friends of Mr. Carlisle to give up the case.

Mr. Hallam, in contravention of this, read a very long affidavit of Mr. Ward, denying absolutely this fact and setting forth that the reason he gave up the case was because Mr. Thobes gave power of attorney to J. Hale Sypher, of Washington, to exclusively conduct the contest; that he had warned Mr. Thobes that if this unusual course was pursued by him he would give up the case, and when Mr. Thobes so acted, he did give it up.

Mr. Wood further stated in his affidavit that he was very much hampered in the beginning of the case by Mr. Thobes's refusal to supply funds; but up to the time of the removal of the case from his hands he had acted to the best of his ability.

Something like this was caused by the reading of several affidavits by J. Hale Sypher soon after the election in 1886, which proclaimed the eminent advisability of his (Sypher) being employed in the contest. One of the letters stated that in addition to the most able legal ability, diplomatic and political influence would have to be used if success was to be hoped for; that he (Sypher) could influence certain Republican and protectionist friends to assist Mr. Thobes. As Mr. Hallam began to read the letters, which were addressed to Lee Crandall, of Washington, who acted as a medium between Thobes and Sypher, the latter, in great excitement, objected to the letters being read.

Mr. Heard, of the committee, thought that the letters ought to be read, and Mr. Sypher withdrew his objection with a great display of passion, saying there was nothing in them that he was afraid of. At 12:15 the committee went into secret session. When the doors were reopened at half-past 12 it was announced that Mr. Sypher would be given a half hour in which to reply to Mr. Hallam. This he devoted to explanations, denials, and the reading of statements of petitioners from the district.

Mr. Sypher read an unsigned memorial favoring Mr. Thobes's interests. Mr. Sypher said that the signatures of 3,000 of the voters of the contested election district were expected immediately.

Mr. Hallam hoped that the committee would take no notice of an unsigned memorial.

At 1 o'clock the committee took a recess of half an hour, after which it again went into secret session.

The elections committee of the house has decided not to reopen the Thobes-Carlisle contested election case, and has decided to confirm Mr. Carlisle's right to his seat.

**Annoying Our Fishermen.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The indications are that the fishery troubles will become more complicated before they are settled. Representative Chipman, of Michigan, has laid before Secretary Bayard complaints showing that annoyances are put upon American fishermen on the great lakes by the Canadian government similar to those complained of by the New England fishermen. The specific complaint is of the seizure by the Canadian superintendent of lake fisheries, Marx, of nets valued at \$20,000, which belonged to one Talma, a citizen of Michigan. It is complained that the Canadian authorities are annoying the American fishermen in every way possible, and interfering with the fishing industry. Secretary Bayard has taken prompt action in the matter, telegraphing at once to the British government a protest against the seizure of the nets.

**Mr. Creary's Resolution.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative McCreary's resolution requiring all appropriation bills to be reported to the house within sixty days' long session and thirty days' short session, and which was referred to the committee on rules shortly before that committee was announced, has not yet been acted upon, and some of the members are inclined to the belief that Mr. Randall will endeavor to have it reported adversely.

Mr. McCreary said to a United Press reporter to-day that at the proper time he would call up his resolution, and that if he can succeed in getting it before the house for a vote it will be adopted.

**Rivers and Harbors.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The house committee on rivers and harbors gave a hearing to-day to a delegation appointed by the western water way convention, held in Memphis in October last, in which thirteen states and three territories were represented. The delegation presented the resolutions adopted by the convention, which set forth the lack of water way facilities, Congress is asked to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of the overflow of rivers. Remarks were made by several members of the delegation in support of the resolutions.

**Wool Conference Decision.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The wool conference has just reached an agreement which will be formulated forthwith. It will advocate a return to the tariff of 1867 and corresponding readjustments of the wool and worsted rates. A committee is now at work embodying the decision of the conference in a report and text of a bill, to the effect stated, both of which will be submitted to congress at the first opportunity by a committee consisting of Messrs. Delano, of the Wool Growers' association; Whitman, of the Manufacturers' association, and Green, of the Dealers' association.

## THE WOOL MARKET.

Considerable of the Ohio Crop Still in Farmers' Hands.

New York, Jan. 16.—Bradstreet's, in its summary of the wool market, says that the New York, Philadelphia and Boston wool markets are quiet but steady. In comparison with last year a fair amount of business is doing. Holders are confident in view of the strength of foreign markets, the present cheapness of the staple and the prospect of additional requirements at the mills as soon as the value of heavy weight goods are finally determined. Manufacturers, however, with some exceptions, are not stocking up for future consumption to any extent.

A considerable part of the last Ohio clip remains in farmers' hands, especially the fine descriptions. Medium wools have been picked up more generally. California advices indicate the steady falling off in the clip there since 1879, except in 1886. There is more uncertainty than usual at this season as to the amount of wool in the hands of dealers. The next series of auctions at London will begin on the 31st inst. Prices are higher than at the close of the last series, and above the American level. The secretary of the treasury will receive fresh arguments on the Donkoi wool question until February 1.

The situation at Boston is unchanged in any particular. There is no special activity in any line, but a fair movement throughout the various grades. Holders are generally refusing further concessions, while manufacturers are not inclined to anticipate their needs for the spring. There have been some speculative buying of Michigan & wool at 28c per pound. A fair amount of business is noted in medium unwashed fleeces, and there is a good request for pulled wool and territory stock.

The sales of the week at Boston are reported at 2,521,000 pounds, as against 2,797,000 pounds the same week last year.

At Philadelphia the inquiry for wool has been a little more active and sales have increased, but there has been no change in prices. The improvement in trade is only noticeable in contrast with recent extreme dullness. The sales of the week aggregate 621,000 pounds, against 300,000 pounds last week and 550,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

## THE READING STRIKE.

Talk of Bringing Suit Against the Company—Other Labor Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—For several days there has been under consideration by leading men in the order of the Knights of Labor, the advisability of bringing suit by the commonwealth, through the attorney general, against the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and Coal and Iron company, to compel them to do certain things, which it is alleged they are obliged to do under their charter and the various privileges granted by the state.

One charge is that the companies, by refusing to settle with the men, are "cornering" coal and other necessities for the purpose of enhancing their values and extorting exorbitant prices from the community. Another charge relates to the responsibility of the companies as common carriers, it being alleged that on account of the companies' action, men are employed who do not give the best of service and whose efforts result in delay and loss to the community. There are other charges which have been discussed, and it is said that some legal proceedings will shortly be instituted.

It was at first thought by prominent knights, who are gathering evidence for the purpose of a legal action, that the best way to get at the facts in controversy would be by a congressional investigation, such as was ordered in the case of the southwest strike. A movement was started to have congress appoint a committee of investigation upon the ground that public interests warranted it, but after further consideration it was decided to postpone the application for a congressional committee until the attorney general of the state could be heard from.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—For the past two days a condition of utter stagnation has ruled the strike situation. No meetings have been held here, no collieries have been stopped or started, and the leaders have announced no new steps in contemplation.

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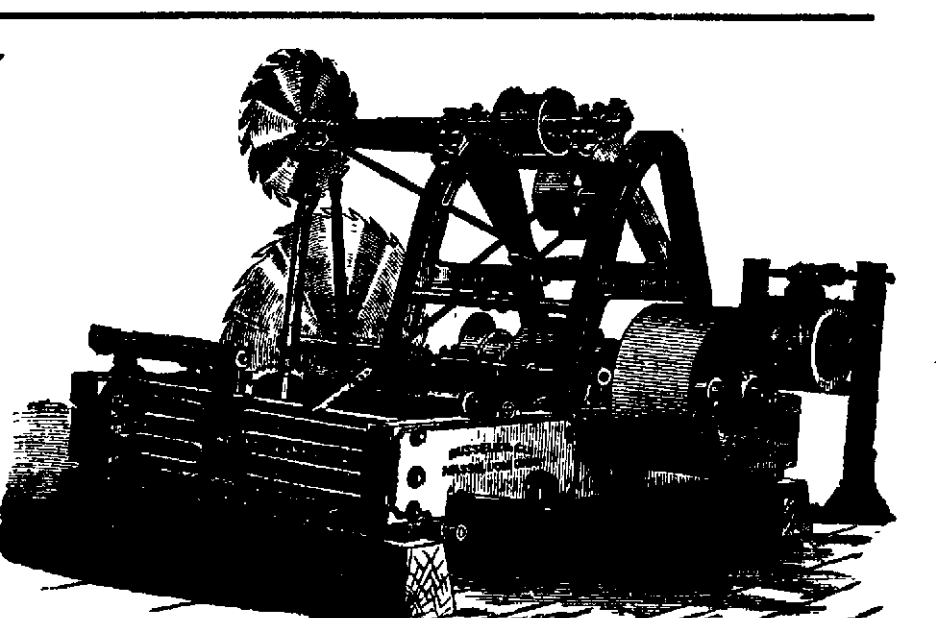
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## FARM AND GARDEN.

## THRESHING CORN—VALUABLE VINES FOR INDOOR CULTURE.

The Honey Crop in Various Sections.  
How to Ship Honey—A Movable Roof for a Hay Shed Described and Illustrated.

A practical farmer describes in The Country Gentleman a movable roof for protecting hay, straw and the like, which is readily heightened or lowered to any desired position and which has given satisfaction in his section of the country.

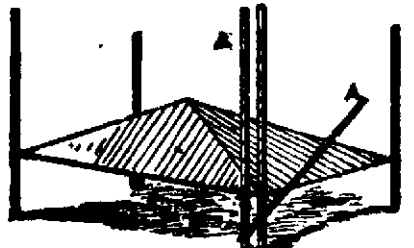


FIG. 1—MOVABLE ROOF FOR HAY SHED.

Fig. 1 represents the roof supported by pins in the corner posts and elevated a few feet. It also shows the lever, A, and a movable upright, B. Fig. 2 gives a view of one corner of the roof, together with lever and upright, the pin, C, in the upright being in contact with the under side of the frame.

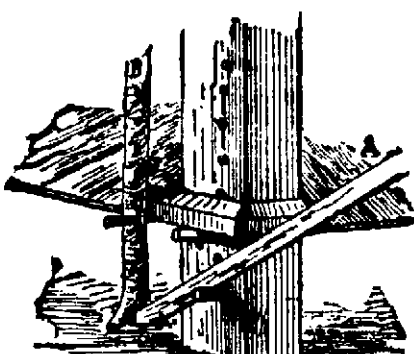


FIG. 2—MOVABLE ROOF FOR HAY SHED.

A glance will show that as the long end of the lever is brought down, the upright, together with the corner of the structure, is carried up. Securing this corner in its new position by moving the pin in the corner post a hole higher, lever and upright are moved to the three other corners successively. Coming round again to the first corner, the pin, C, is placed a hole higher in the upright and the process is repeated. With this contrivance two men can with ease elevate a roof twenty feet square to the desired position.

## Threshing Corn.

During the past few years reports have been occasionally received in regard to the utility of threshing corn in an ordinary threshing machine. This past season reports of the successful results of threshing corn have been such as to make it appear that the practice is on the increase, not only in the west but in the New England states as well.

A correspondent in Minnesota Farmer claims that a neighbor threshed with a steam thrasher 500 bushels of corn in one short day, using thirteen men and three teams. It also required four men to stack the fodder. The corn was of the flint variety.

Near Mankato, Minn., a farmer used his Case thrasher, the same as for small grain. The fodder was shredded in fine shape for the cattle to eat, and the shelled corn was well cleaned. Nine acres gave 280 bushels of shelled corn, and it took but one day to thresh it. Near Sac City, Ia., Mr. H. H. Blodgett threshed 350 bushels of corn in a day. The corn came out in good condition and the stalks and cobs were so crushed and mixed that the stock will eat them up clean. Dwight Hazen, near Osseo, Wis., and several others of that vicinity threshed their entire crops in this way and are entirely satisfied with the results.

The Journal quoted from says: "The old threshers do well, we presume, when the stalks and ears are not too large, but the work will be done better and with less liability to damage machinery, when a new machine made especially for the purpose shall have been introduced. We understand that such will soon be put upon the market."

Iowa Homestead tells how a farmer in Iowa threshed about 200 bushels of corn per day; this farmer prepares the machine for threshing by taking out the front concave and each alternate tooth of the rest. The Journal in question says that threshing corn is the quickest and most economical way of disposing of it, costing but little more than husking and shelling the corn, and the saving in the value of the fodder is about 40 per cent.

## The Honey Bee Interests.

Numbered with interesting reports received and read at the meeting of the American Beekeepers' association in Chicago were the ones on the honey crop. Florida reported a light crop and little honey on hand; Iowa, very poor crop; Pennsylvania, exceedingly light yield; Georgia, below average but sufficient to carry the bees through winter; Indiana, bees did well for themselves throughout the season, but the honey crop was light; Vermont apiarists lost heavily in swarms last winter, and there was a scarcity of early honey, probable yield of the season one-third of an average crop; Quebec, fair for honey gathering, especially in the autumn; Ontario, bees wintered well, but many spring losses; average yield about twenty-five pounds per colony.

A diversity of opinion prevailed among the apiarists in session as to the best packages for shipping honey. Finally a vote was taken, with the results as follows: Thirteen beekeepers in favor of tin packages, four gave preference to wood packages, while forty members use both wood and tin, as occasion suggests. There was a general denunciation of the cheap "lead tin" packages. Oak barrels were approved of by several for shipping large quantities of honey. While the cost of production varies largely, it was estimated that a general average was about ten cents per pound.

## Care of Cows in Winter.

The essential requisites for keeping up a good flow of milk from cows in winter are: Warm stabling, abundant supply of food and plenty of water with the chill taken off. It pays to warm the water. When milk cows are kept out of doors in inclement or severely cold weather, even though they may be protected by a shed, if they are forced to drink ice cold water a speedy drying up of milk is a certain result. Exposure to a cold, searching wind for a half hour or so will show its effects in a decreased yield of milk at the next time of milking; this decrease is, of course, more or less noticeable according to the length of the exposure and the severity of the weather. Some exercise for the animal is all right enough in comfortable

weather, but warmth and quiet are great promoters of milk.

In winter an extra amount of food is required to keep up the normal condition of the animal, and if milk is also to be produced an additional quantity must be eaten, out of which the milk is to be made. This cannot be done wholly with the coarse winter food such as hay, fodder and the like; something more is required to take place of pasture. For this purpose an excellent ration, to give twice per day, is composed of six quarts wheat bran, one quart Indian meal and one quart cotton or flax seed meal. Give this in form of a bran mash, and feed the coarse ration in its natural state; or, better still, run both hay and fodder through a cutting box and mix all up together with warm water. As a large per cent. of milk is water, the latter may be given with good results three times a day slightly warm. A little salt and a quart of bran to the bucketful of water acts as an inducement to the cow for drinking more than the usual amount. Rations are a valuable adjunct to a milch cow's feed.

## Curing Meat.

Cut the pork to suit the demands of the market in which it is to be sold, or the various uses for which it is intended, but remember always to have it in such form that it will pack snugly. Above all, take care that it is cold through and through, before packing it down.

Salt ing with and without brine are both popular methods, and it makes little difference which is practiced providing proper care is observed. When brine is used, allow salt at the rate of 8 pounds to each 100 pounds of pork. If it is desired to make a brine in which sugar, saltpetre, etc., are added, the following is a good recipe: For 100 pounds of pork take 4 ounces of saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses or 2 pounds of brown sugar and 7 pounds of salt. Dissolve all in water and pour over the meat. None of the meat at any time ought to be allowed to remain above the brine.

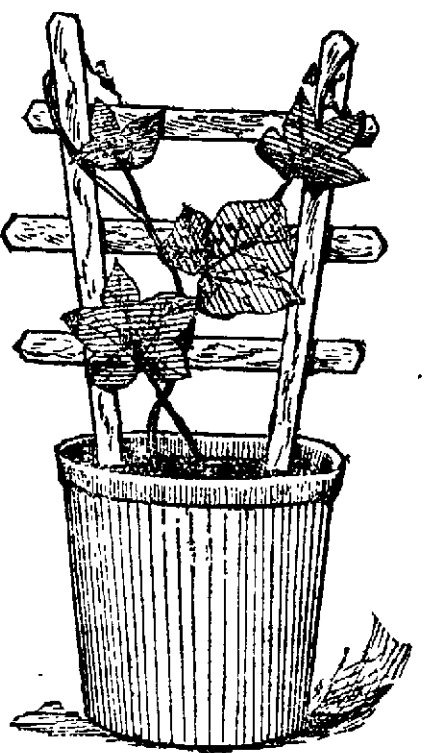
For curing hams and shoulders without brine, a favorite recipe is 12 pounds fine salt, 2 quarts molasses, 1-2 pound powdered saltpetre, well mixed. This mixture is to be rubbed in thoroughly and the hams and shoulders laid singly in a cool, dry place. At the end of the first and of the second week, rub them again as at first, then expose to continuous smoke for ten days. The above formula is sufficient for 150 pounds of meat.

## Mice in Orchards.

A writer of experience gives a preventive for mice in orchards, which he affirms is a sure one. Late in the season, before the ground is frozen, cut out all grass near the trunks of your trees with a sharp hoe, then shovel up to them clean soil, hilling up somewhat and to extend a foot or more around the trees, and pack with shovel or trample solid with feet. Mice will then find no harbor next the trees, nor will they injure them in any way.

## Vines for Indoor Growth.

Vines known under the general name of ivy are exceedingly attractive for house decoration. The German ivy is a rapid grower, but will not bear the cold as well as the English ivy. The coliseum ivy is beautiful when growing in a hanging pot at the window. It is easily raised from seed or cuttings.



## IVY GROWING INDOORS.

English ivy, properly treated, will live for many years, and few plants give less trouble. Vick advises that water be given occasionally to ivy grown in pots during the winter. If one has an English ivy that appears to be dying, and its leaves wither and fade, these must not, says this well known florist, be picked off, but must be left to drop off. If the leaves are picked off when they show signs of decay, the tiny leaf bud at the stem, so small as to be unnoticed, will be liable to be killed; but if let alone a new leaf or shoot will come out of each one.

## A New Grape.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry have a new grape, which they call Sultana. It is a cross of a foreign variety, Mill Hill Hamburg upon our Creveling. It has the large size, the tough skin, the foreign flavor, the solidity of the Hamburg, with the red pulp, the juiciness, the sprightly sweetness of the native variety. The vine is vigorous, apparently quite healthful, heavily loaded with immense, compact bunches of large, very solid blue black berries of an exceedingly rich, sprightly aromatic nature. As would naturally be expected from the texture of the grape, it is a good keeper, and was shown at the horticultural meeting last January in an excellent state of preservation.

## Warts on Horses.

A southern correspondent of The Cultivator finds that a pure article of hog's lard well rubbed in is a most excellent remedy for warts on horses, and will invariably effect a cure at the first application. In a varied experience with horses, cattle and mules, he has never known a wart to withstand a second application. They generally commence sloughing off after the first application, and to all appearances without the slightest pain.

## Suggestions for the Rumpy Season.

As the rumpy season is at hand trustworthy authority in poultry matters calls attention to cresoline as a useful preparation that gives off dense fumes as it burns, the inhalation of which operates very beneficially upon the fowls. With chlorinated sodas as a wash, cresoline as an inhalation and German rump pills as an emetic and alterative, rump can be successfully treated, according to this authority, in all curable cases.

## YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

## THE SECRET OF THE HANDKERCHIEF-CHIEF TRICK EXPLAINED.

A Short but Merry Game Known by the Name "Birds Fly"—A Brief Description of Mount Vesuvius, the Well Known Volcano.

The Bay of Naples forms a crescent. The beautiful city of Naples is at one horn, and at the other, nine miles to the south, rises the well known volcano Mount Vesuvius. Vesuvius is a solitary mountain, rising majestically from the plain of Campania, having at the base a circumference of about thirty miles and dividing at a certain height into two summits. The height of Vesuvius is about 4,000 feet.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

The first eruption recorded in history occurred in the year 79 A. D. Previous to this Vesuvius was not suspected to be a volcano. Its sides were covered with famous vines, and its ancient crater, partly filled with water, formed the stronghold of the rebel chief, Spartacus. It was at this eruption that the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried in the torrent of wind and ashes which was ejected, and that the elder Pliny was suffocated in the sulphurous vapor. Since that famous eruption Vesuvius has been an active volcano, and has been frequently in eruption, some sixty great and numerous small ones having taken place. Numbered with the most remarkable eruptions is the one that occurred in 1773, when Vesuvius, not content with rumbling noises and puffs of smoke, began to pour forth lava, then jets of red hot stones and ashes made their appearance, and increased in number and intensity until great volumes of white clouds rose from the crater to a height of four times that of the mountain. Following these clouds came columns of fire and streams of burning lava. A brilliant eruption, but one much less destructive than that above, occurred in 1878.

## The Game of "Birds Fly."

"Did you ever play 'Birds Fly'?" so asked one of Golden Days readers, and at once the rest were ready.

The leader laid the palms of his hands on his knees, and then lifting them suddenly exclaimed:

"Birds fly! You must all follow me," he said. "Now then, birds fly, crows fly, bees fly, cats fly."

He lifted his hands as he mentioned each animal, and the company did the same.

"No, no," he cried, "cats don't fly. You must only lift your hand when it is something that flies. Try again. Birds fly, geese fly, hawks fly, brickbats fly."

We were cautious this time and did not lift our hands at "brickbats fly," so we had to pay a forfeit, for brickbats do fly. Again we tried:

"Birds fly, swallows fly, horse-fly."

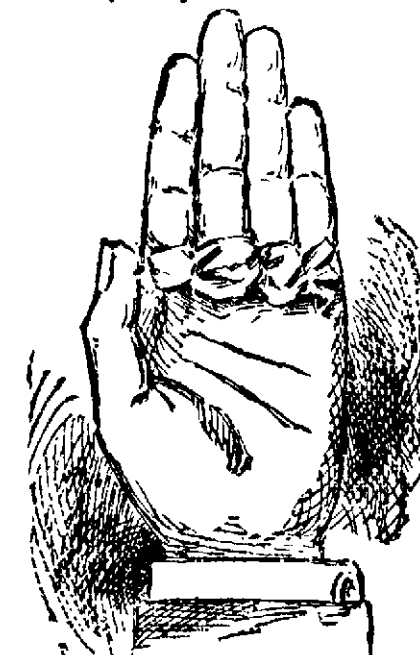
Again we were caught, the smart young man declaring that he only mentioned the creature's name, and did not say it flew. He was bound to make it wrong whichever way we did. There was very little to do. It was short but merry.

## A Handkerchief Trick.

The trick illustrated in the cut and described not long since in Golden Days, is an old one, but will be new to many of our young readers, and is furthermore an easy one to perform.

The performer borrows a handkerchief with which to play a trick. He asks permission to mark it so that the owner may know it again, but does this in an unexpected manner and to the distress of the owner, by apparently snipping a piece out of the center with a pair of scissors.

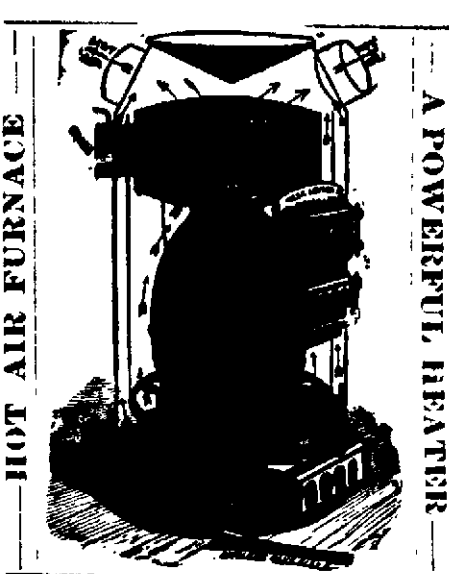
Perceiving the owner's anxiety, the performer says: "Really, I am extremely sorry to have alarmed you, but there is no occasion for distress, I can easily repair the damage done," so saying he gives the handkerchief a rub between his hands and spreads it out, and shows it unimpaired.



## THE HANDKERCHIEF TRICK.

The secret lies in the fact, as many of our wide awake readers doubtless suspect, that the handkerchief was not cut at all. The performer has previously provided himself with a little piece of cambric, four inches square. This he takes by the center, with the corners hanging down, and places it in the left hand, clipped between the lowest roots of the fingers and the fleshy part of the palm, and with the folded angle pointing upward (viz: in the same direction as the thumb) as shown in the cut. Taking the borrowed handkerchief by the center with the other hand, he transfers it to the left, the center lying just over the little piece of cambric. He next, with the right hand, draws up apparently the center of the handkerchief, but really the little piece of cambric, about an inch and a half beyond the hand, and snips this off with the scissors. In order to "restore" the handkerchief, therefore, all that is necessary is to get rid of the remaining portion of the little piece of cambric, which will be a very easy thing

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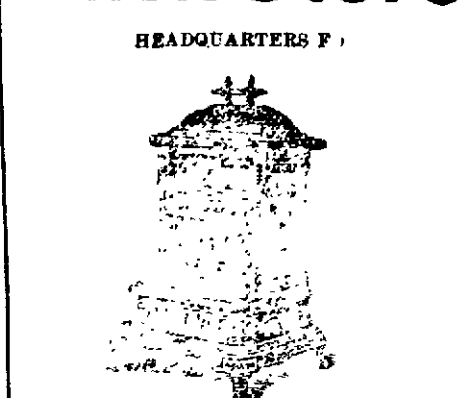
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2. Accidents and Poisons; Their Remedies and Antidotes. Tells what to do in case of drowning, fainting, poisoning, cuts, burns, fractures, etc., and how to preserve health, when you have it. Contains 143 pages with over sixty illustrations and is small enough to be carried in the pocket. The remedies prescribed are found in almost every household, but this book gives the secret when and how to use them. The New York Independent says it is "A Very Useful Little Hand Book, that ought to be in every family library."
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